Necrology - 1938

Alabama

Tuskegee Institute Druggist Passes

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. Jan. 8.—William L. Boroughs, one of Tuskegee Institute's most successful and highly regarded business leaders died here Friday evening after a brief illness.

Boroughs entered Tuskegee in 1914. The World War interrupted his education in July, 1918. He served both in England and France as a member of Company D, 814th Pioneer Infantry. He was promoted to non-commissioned officer and received an excellent rating on his discharge. After the Armistice, he resumed his studies at Tuskegee Institute, graduating in the Class of 1924. Upon graduation he established a connection with a local business firm and rose rapidly in the estimation of his employers and the community. In 1931 Boroughs purchased the Greenwood Drug Store, which he developed into one of the most attractive and best stocked establishments of its kind in this section of the State.

He was a member of the Greenwood Baptist Church, the Britton G. McKenzie Post 150, the Lewis Adams Lodge A. F. and A. M., and was active in every project which had to do with community interest. He was an active and influential member of the Tuskegee Alumni Association and was frequently called upon to serve in various capacities because of his willingness to serve the community and for his sound business judgment.

Funeral will be held from the Institute Chapel Sunday at 3 p.m.

REV. R. T. POLLARD FORMER PRESIDENT OF SELMA UNIV. DIES

Selma, Ala., (Special)—Funeral services over the remains of the late Rev. R. T. Pollard, D. D., were held here today. The Rev. Dr. Pollard passed away after an advanced age. He was for a number of years president of Selma University with which institution he labored for more than a quarter of a century. He was one of the leaders in the Missionary Baptist work here in Alabama, and worked with such sainted divines and Baptist churchmen as the late Drs. A. W. Stokes, R. C. Judkins, J. W. Goodgame, R. B. Hudson, Dr. Coley who went to Africa, as well as with leaders in the National Convention affairs of the Baptists of America. He was an admirer and strong supporter of the late Dr. R. H. Boyd, the founder of the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant in Nashville.

At the funeral services many of the leaders in the state were in attendance. There were messages and telegrams from throughout the nation bringing expressions of sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family and to the Baptists of Alabama.

Dr. R. T. Pollard, Selma College Head 26 Years, Is Dead

SELMA, Ala.—Dr. R. T. Pollard, for 26 years the president of Selma university here, is dead.

Dr. Pollard was recognized as the leading Baptist in the state of Alabama.

Funeral services were held Wednesday, January 19.

Selma Negro Educator Will Be Buried Today

SELMA, ALA., Jan. 18.—(AP)—Funeral will be held Wednesday for Dr. Robert Thomas Pollard, 77-year-old negro president of the Selma University for Colored.

The son of slaves, Dr. Pollard became president of the school in 1929. He had served as president of the Florida Memorial College at Live Oak Fla. He died yesterday.

William L. Boroughs, Leading Business Man Of Tuskegee Institute, Buried

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—Final rites for William L. Boroughs, well-known and highly esteemed business leader, who died here Friday night, were held Sunday in the Institute Chapel. Hundreds of sorrowing friends saddened by the sudden shock of Mr. Borough's passing were in attendance. Banked high around the rostrum were numerous floral offerings which bore evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by citizens, white and colored, of Tuskegee, Montgomery and other sections of the state, by the student body and faculty of Tuskegee Institute. For more than twelve years Mr. Boroughs had been a constructive force in the Institute community as a successful business man, World War Veteran, fraternal leader, churchman, ardent supporter of the Red Cross and as an enthusiastic graduate of Tuskegee Institute in the class of 1924.

An hour prior to the service members of the Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of the American Legion served as a guard of honor.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Charles W. Kelly, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist church, in which Mr. Boroughs was an ardent worker; the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Institute Chaplain, and the Rev. T. R. Newman, of Greenwood. "What a Friend We Have in Jesus," and "My Faith Looks up to Thee,' were the songs sung by the congregation. The Institute Quartet, whose members are: Captain Alvin J. Neely, William Wiley, Nathaniel McCray and Leroy Brown sang Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," and Mrs. Henry Howard sang "Nobody Knows De Trouble I See," at the request of Miss Irene Boroughs, the bereaved sister and nearest of kin of the deceased veteran.

Tributes were read by Lucian A. Green, President of the local Chapter of the Tuskegee Alumni Association and by James A. Johnson, Adjutant, Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of the American Legion. Chaplain Richardson read a message from Dr. F. D. Patterson President of Tuskegee Institute who was unable to return to the Institute in time for the funeral service, and acknowledged the receipt of scores of messages sent by out-of-town friends, classmates, and business men who paid high tribute to the memory of the departed civic and business leader.

"We think of William L. Boroughs as a young man intensely earnest, thoroughly loyal, scrupulously honest, and deeply religious. His loss comes at a time when men of his type are at a premium," said Rev. Kelly.

The Rev. Mr. Richardson praised Mr. Boroughs for his sparkling personality and said his keen knowledge of business had been acquired by long study and persistent application to the highest and best commercial practices.

Mr. Boroughs entered Tuskegee in 1914. The World War interrupted his education in July 1918. He served in England and France as a member of Company D, 814th Pioneer Infantry. He was promoted to non-commissioned officer and received an excellent rating on his discharge. After the Armistice, he resumed his studies at Tuskegee Institute, graduating in the class of 1924. Upon graduation he established a connection with a local business firm and rose rapidly in the estimation of his employers and the community. In 1931 Mr.. Boroughs purchased the Greenwood Drug Store, which he developed into one of the most attractive and best stocked establishments of its kind in this section of the state.

Prior to interment in the Greenwood cemetery Archie B. Yates, Commander of the Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of the American Legion, presented Miss Boroughs with the American flag which draped the casket.

At the grave the ritualistic ceremony of the Lewis Adams Lodge A. F. and A. M. was conducted by Arthur P. Mack, Worshipful Master.

The pallbearers were Richard B. Collins, Dr. E. H. Dibble, J. Julius Flood, Withro McEnge, Wallace W. Hayes, Jesse E. Whitfield, Harold Webb and Louis E. Frye.

PROFESSOR PHILLIPS

Professor J. H. Phillips, who died yesterday, was a wise, quiet, devoted counsellor of the Negro race. He was popular alike among blacks and whites, and was trusted by all. He loved both races, he was a cultivated man, wise in his day and generation, and his gentle, sweet personality gave weight to all that he had to say. In his unassuming, but dignified and self-respecting way, he kept his heart and mind on the side of all worthy human beings, and so the Professor will be missed in Montgomery. The Advertiser greatly esteemed him.

Negro Educator, J. H. Phillips, Dies

Prof. J. H. Phillips, noted negro educator, business man and leader, died at his home on Ripley Street yesterday morning after a brief illness.

Prof. Phillips was widely known among members of both races. Such was his standing with the leaders of this community that Mayor Gunter could say of him yesterday: "I have lost one of my best friends and the City of Montgomery one of its most useful citizens. I rate Prof. Phillips as one of the greatest colored leaders of the South and he was always willing to cooperate in any civic enterprise for the betterment of all concerned."

Prof. Phillips, a native of Mt. Meigs, was a classmate at Hampton Institute of Dr. R. R. Moton, former president of Tuskegee Institute. Later he studied at Andover in Massachusetts. For more than 50 years he had been a resident of Montgomery. For many years he was a teacher in the public schools. For 11 years he was principal of the Swayne School. Some years ago, however, he retired from the schoolroom to follow a business career. He was engaged first in the insurance business but in his latter years devoted himself to real estate. Prof. Phillips was an influential member of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, and was for years a trustee of the Alabama Reform School for Boys, a negro institution.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
May 14, 1938

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First Tuskegee Grad Dies

7-10-38

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —(ANP)—Funeral for Miss Ellen McCullough who was graduated in 1885, the first of a group of ten persons to receive their diplomas from Dr. Booker T. Washington was held Thursday afternoon from Butler's Chapel A. M. E. Zion Church, of which she had been a faithful member since childhood.

Rev. R. M. Madison was in charge of the service. He spoke of the fine Christian character and of the excelent qualities of leadership possessed by the deceased teacher church worker and community leader.

Burial was in Ashdale Cemetery Tuskegee. Numerous relatives survive.

First Graduate of Tuskegee Institute Succumbs in South

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 13—Funeral for Miss Ellen McCullough who was graduated in 1885, the first of a group of ten persons to receive their diplomas from Mr. Booker T. Washington, was held Thursday afternoon from Butler's Chapel A. M. E. Zion church, of which she had been a faithful member since childhood.

Rev. R. M. Madison was in charge of the service. He spoke of the fine Christian character and of the excellent qualities of leadership possessed by the deceased teacher, church worker and community leader.

Burial was in Ashdale Cemetery Tuskegee. Numerous relatives survive.

Mr. T. N. Cowan, one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Tuskegee and Greenwood, died Monday morning at his residence in Greenwood. Mr. Cowan had been ill for only two weeks, however, he had been in failing health for more than a year. He was employed at the school for 26 years in the Agricultural Department, when he was retired some few years ago. He leaves a widow, two daughters, a son-in-law and grandchild. The funeral was held at his church, Washington Chapel A. M. E. Church this morning at 10 o'clock, with the pastor, Rev. T. N. Newman officiating.

Second Son Of Late Dr. B.T. Washington Dies

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—E. Davidson Washington, second son of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, died at the Tuskegee Institute hospital Friday, 1 p. m., after a prolonged illness.

The deceased is editor of "Speeches and Addresses of Booker T. Washington" and "Quotations of Booker T. Washington." He was a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, served as northern financial agent for the school, and for the last ten years was a member of the institute's publicity staff.

During his life time, Mr. Washington had shown thousands of visitors the historic and beauty spots of the campus.

He is survived by his widow, four daughters, a sister, Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman; a brother, Booker T. Washington, II; nieces, nephews and other relatives.

Funeral will be held Sunday, 2:30 in the afternoon, in the institute chapel.

President and Mrs. Patterson in tribute to the deceased, withdrew invitations for faculty reception scheduled for October 30.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
October 1, 1938

E. D. WASHINGTON DIES

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—E. Davidson Washington, second son of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, died here yesterday of a prolonged illness.

TUSKEGEE AID DIES

Son Of Booker T. Washington To Be Buried Sunday

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 30—(AP)—E. Davidson Washington, second son of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, died here Friday of a prolonged illness.

Washington had been a member of the Negro college's publicity staff the last 10 years and formerly served as its Northern financial agent. He was a graduate of Tuskegee, and editor of "Speeches and Addresses of Booker T. Washington" and "Quotations of Booker T. Washington."

Funeral will be held from the college chapel at 2 p.m. Sunday.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
October 9, 1938

B. T. Washington's Son Is Dead at Tuskeegee

Tuskeegee, Ala. Oc. 8.—Death claimed E. Davidson Washington, the second son of the late Booker T. Washington at the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital here last week. Mr. Washington, who passed away after a prolonged illness, is survived by his widow, Mrs. Edith Washington, and four daughters, Louise, Margaret, Edith and Gloria Washington; a sister, Mrs. Portia Pittman and a brother, Booker T. Washington Jr., nieces, nephews and other relatives.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
October 6, 1938

NOTED NEGRO CLERIC DIES

The Rev. M. Sears, about 67, former pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church, Negro church in North Birmingham, which recently drew attention in Judge H. B. Abernethy's court of misdemeanors, died late Wednesday at his home in Collegeville, North Birmingham. Split in two factions over moves to oust the pastor who headed the church for 21 years, members of the congregation sought Judge Abernethy's advice on two occasions, then entered Judge R. J. Wheeler's court where a temporary injunction was filed against Sears, then dissolved. He recently resigned and with sympathizing church members began organizing a new church. Funeral arrangements will be announced.

Booker T. Washington's Youngest Son Is Dead

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Davidson Washington, youngest son of the renowned educator, Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute died here on Friday. He had been ill for about four months. The funeral was held on Sunday at the school and interment followed in the family plot. Mr. Washington leaves to mourn his loss a widow, Mrs. Edith Merrywether Washington and four daughters.

At one time Mr. Washington acted as financial agent in the Chicago area for the school but up until his illness he was host and official welcom

E. WASHINGTON, BOOKER T.'S SON, SUCCUMBS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 6.—Simple yet impressive were the funeral rites held in Tuskegee Institute Chapel for E. Davidson Washington, the second son of Booker T. Washington famous educator and founder of Tuskegee institute, who died Saturday afternoon at the John A. Andrews Memorial hospital, here.

Mr. Washington, who passed away after a prolonged illness, is survived by his widow, Edith Merriwether Washington and four daughters, Louise Margaret, Edith and Gladys, a sister, Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman; a brother, Booker II, and two nieces, nephews and cousins.

Mr. Washington, "Dave" as he was known to friends, was a graduate of Tuskegee institute and served the school for some years as northern financial agent. For the past ten years he has been a member of the publicity staff at the institute. He had edited a volume of the speeches and addresses of Booker T. Washington and recently published a book of quotations culled from the writings and speeches of his distinguished father.

Mrs. L. Cyrus To Tuskegee For Funeral

Mrs. Laura Washington Cyrus, foster daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Booker T. Washington and wife of Atty. Bindley C. Cyrus of Chicago, left Friday night for Tuskegee institute, Ala., to attend the funeral of Davidson Washington who died last week.

Mrs. Cyrus, who is active in civic and social circles of Chicago, will return to the city in about 10 days. Before leaving she said: "We knew that 'Dave' was not in the best of health, but his passing was a distinct shock to Mr. Cyrus and me.

"Our heart bleeds with sympathy to his widow, four little children and the rest of the family." Because of professional engagements, Mr. Cyrus was unable to make the journey.

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Alabama

Booker T.'s Kin, Ala Postmaster, Buried Monday

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — James B. Washington, adopted brother of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, died at the Institute Hospital, Friday, after an illness of several months.

Mr. Washington came to Tuskegee forty-nine years ago to assist his brother in carrying on the work of the institute. For a while he was director of the school band and remained a member of that organization for a number of years.

Mr. "J. B.," as he was affectionately called by students and teachers, was best known for his connections with the athletics of Tuskegee. In the early days, he coached and fathered the Tuskegee baseball team and the football squad, and the basketball quint.

Named Clerk in 1890

In 1890, Mr. Washington was appointed clerk in charge of the Tuskege Institute substation. In 1904, when the institute office was raised to third class, he was appointed as postmaster, also when the office was raised to second class in 1915.

At the time of his death, Mr. Washington was probably the only colored person in the country serving as postmaster of a second class post office, with a staff of four full-time assistants, all under civil service.

Finished Hampton in '83

Mr. Washington was graduated from Hampton Institute, class of 83. In 1886, he was married to Hattie Calloway of Fayetteville W.Va. To this union were born four children.

Mr. Washington is survived by his wife, his daughter, Norma Harding of New York; a granddaughter, Coralie Crook of Chicago; sons, Booker, an employee of the institute; Homer of Rockford, Ill.; grandson, and sister, Mrs. Rowena Rotan. Birtha, the youngest daughter, died several years ago.

BOOKER T.'s ADOPTED BROTHER PASSES

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 27 — James B. Washington, adopted brother of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, died at the Institute Hospital Friday, October 21, after an illness of several months.

Mr. Washington came to Tuskegee 49 years ago to assist his brother in carrying on work at the institute. Throughout these years, he remained actively interested in the school's program. For a time, he was director of the school band, and remained a member of that organization for a number of years.

Mr. Washington was graduated from Hampton Institute in 1883. In 1886, he married Hattie Calloway, of Fayetteville, W. Va. They had four children.

The beloved educator is survived by his widow, his daughter, Norma Harding, of New York; a grand-daughter, Coralie Crook, of Chicago; sons, Booker and Homer, a grandson and one sister, Mrs. Rowena Rotan.

Funeral services were held at the Institute Chapel Monday afternoon. October 24.

TUSKEGEE TAILOR DIES

TUSKEGEE, Oct. 27 — (ANP) — Tuskegee institute and Greenwood community were grieved this week over the death of Edwin R. Carter, 48, head of the institute tailor shop. Mr. Carter who had been in poor health for more than a year, was a graduate of Tuskegee in the class of 1911. After graduation he taught tailoring in the Robert Hungerford school, but became a member of the Tuskegee faculty in 1918. Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Letitia Carter, principal of Lewis Adams school, which was named for her grandfather and two daughters, Louise Elizabeth and Mildred Theodosia.

Adopted Brother Of Skegee Founder Dies

TUSKEGEE, Ala, — James B. Washington, adopted brother of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, died at the Institute Hospital Friday, October 21 after an illness of several months.

Mr. Washington came to Tuskegee 39 years ago to assist his brother in carrying on the work of the Institute. Throughout these years he was always actively interested in the school's program. For a while he was director of the school band and remained a member of that organization for a number of years.

But no doubt Mr. 'J. B.'" as he was affectionately called by many generations of students and teachers, was best known for his connections with the athletics of Tuskegee.

In the early days it was Mr. J. B. who coached, inspired and fathered the Tuskegee baseball team. When football became the chief attraction, Mr. J. B. turned his enthusiasm and support into the development of the Tigers.

In 1886 Mr. Washington was married to Hattie Calloway of Fayetteville, West Virginia. To this union were born four children.

Mr. Washington is survived by his widow, his daughter, Norma Harding of New York, a grand daughter, Coralie Crook of Chicago, his son Booker an employee of Tuskegee Institute, Homer of Rockford, Ill., a grand son, one sister, Mrs. Rowena Rotan, many relatives and a host of friends. Birtha, the youngest daughter, died several years ago.

Funeral services were held at the Institute Chapel Monday afternoon, October 24, with Chaplain H. V Richardson, officiating.

Postmaster Dies at Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE. — (ANP) — James B. Washington, adopted brother of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee institute, died at the Institute hospital Friday after an illness of several months.

Mr. Washington came to Tuskegee 49 years ago to assist his brother in carrying on the work of the institute. Throughout these years he was always active-interested in the school's program. For a while he was director of the school band and remained a member of that organization for a number of years.

But no doubt Mr. "J. B." as he was affectionately called by many generations of students and teachers, was best known for his connections with the athletics of Tuskegee. In the early days it was Mr. J. B. who coached, inspired and fathered the Tuskegee baseball team. When basketball was introduced, no one cheered more lustily or discussed the game with more accurate technique than Mr. J. B.

In the early days he traveled with the teams. In more recent years he was never happier than when rooting for the Tuskegee Tigers. He continued an ardent baseball fan even during his last illness. From a radio by his bedside he followed with great interest the ill fortune of the Cubs during the World Series.

In 1890 Mr. Washington was appointed clerk in charge of the Tuskegee institute sub-station of the Tuskegee post office. In 1904 when the institute office was raised to third class, he was appointed postmaster and was reappointed when the office was raised to second class in 1915. At the time of his death, Mr. Washington was probably the only Negro in the country serving as postmaster of a second class post office and having a staff of four full time assistants, all civil service.

Mr. Washington was graduated from Hampton institute with the class of 1883. While at Hampton he was a member of the school band. In 1886 Mr. Washington was married to Hattie Calloway of Fayetteville, West Virginia. To this union were born four children.

Mr. Washington is survived by his widow; his daughter, Norma Harding of New York; a granddaughter, Coralie Crook of Chicago; his son, Booker, an employe of Tuskegee Institute; Homer of Rockford, Ill.; a grandson, one sister, Mrs. Rowena Rotan, many other relatives and a host of friends. Bertha, the youngest daughter, died several years ago.

Funeral services were held at the Institute Chapel Monday afternoon.

First Tuskegee Graduate Dies

OPELIKA, Ala., Dec. 22—Funeral services for Mrs. Josie Calhoun Tyson, who passed away at her home, 8[illegible] Caney street, Sunday morning, after a lingering illness of several weeks, were held from St. Luke A.M.E. Church, Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Dr. A. W. Holley, Georgia Normal and Industrial School, Albany, officiating.

Mrs. Tyson was a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, class of 1885, and was awarded her diploma by Dr. Booker T. Washington, together with nine others, who composed the first graduating class of ten persons.

Tuskegee Employe Slain By Wife's Nephew

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
12-17-38

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 15—(ANP)—Albert Diaz, a helper in the printing department of Tuskegee Institute, was shot and killed last Saturday afternoon by his wife's nephew. Diaz, a native of British Guiana quarreled with his wife over the use of blankets by one of his four children through a previous South American marriage.

The nephew, a recent comer to the Tuskegee community, slew Diaz. The murder occurred in Greenwood, the village immediately off the institute campus.

Diaz, who failed in the restaurant business some years ago and lost a job at the government hospital, was employed by Tuskegee in an effort to help him support his large family.

Arkansas.

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DEATH REMOVES DR. J. P. ROBINSON, FOR FORTY YEARS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD

Globe. and Independent

Noted Arkansas Minister Was Pastor Emeritus of First Baptist Church of Little Rock Brilliant Pulpiteer, Author and Leader; Answered Final Summons At 8:45 P. M., Saturday, August 27

9-2-38 Nashville, Tenn.

Little Rock, Ark. (Special)—Rev. J. P. Robinson, A.M., D.D., LL.D., died in this city at 8:45 Saturday evening, August 27th. The end came after a long illness. He had been incapacitated for more than two years, but had been confined to his bed for the past thirty or forty days. At the time of his death he was making his residence at the home of his niece, Miss Solar M. Caruthers, 807 Gaines Street.

While his passing was not unexpected, because of his failing health, the announcement of his death cast a gloom over the city and the state. A message was at once sent to Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board at Nashville, Tenn., who flashed the news to the nation.

Dr. Robinson was pastor emeritus of the First Baptist Church, Seventh and Gaines Street, this city. He was chairman of the National Baptist Publishing Board of the National Baptist Convention of America, located at Nashville. He was the author of many publications, notable among which was "Sermons outlined." He was regarded as authority on Baptist polity and procedure. He had served as president of the U. N. I. College, as a member of the trustee board of the Arkansas Baptist College, and had been a regular attendant of the National Baptist Convention of America for many years. He had served as a member of the National Baptist Publishing Board from the time it was organized in 1896. He served also as a member of the Home Mission Board for forty years. He was a life long friend of the late R. H. Boyd, D. D., and had worked with the stalwarts in denominational ranks for more than half a century.

Dr. Robinson was born in 1856 in the state of Mississippi, but moved to Arkansas in 1886, taking up his residence in the city of Little Rock. He was called to pastor the First Baptist Church in 1887, and served continually as the spiritual advisor and leader of this congregation until 1938, when he was retired from active service and became pastor emeritus.

Dr. Robinson was graduated in 1899 from the Arkansas Baptist College. He received his Doctor of Divinity Degree in 1903 from State University at Louisville; and in 1910 from the Bible School at Pennsylvania he received his Doctor of Laws.

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Colorado

Colorado Man Eulogized As "Master Farmer"

COLORADO SPRINGS — (By Alice B. Lamb [illegible] A N P)—The recent death of William H. Hopper of Pine View farm, Northwest of Peyton in El Paso County, brought eulogies from both fellow farmers and the public press, all describing Hopper as "the master farmer of El Paso County."

His career as tiller of the soil was unique. Born in North Carolina in 1859, he came to Colorado Springs as a young man, served for many years as confidential messenger here for the old Colorado Midland Railroad. Finally heeding the call of Mother Earth he quit his railroad job in 1887 filed entry on a 160-acre homestead claim on the high plateau of the Arkansas-South Platte watershed.

Going in for intensive, scientific farming. Hopper, in the years that followed, was always an exhibitor at El Paso County Fair, where he won a total of 22 first prizes and 24 seconds. In 1911, at the farm crops show of the International Dry Farming Congress, held in Colorado Springs, Hopper won two blue ribbons on timothy hay and on oats grown under "dry" farming conditions. At that meeting he was also chosen as delegate to represent the State of Colorado at the following Dry Farming Congress.

Farmer Hopper's greatest contribution to agriculture of the state was his introduction of "Theodore Roosevelt Oats." This variety of oats, a prolific and drought resistance species, was originated by the Iowa agricultural experiment station. Anxious to try out the new staple Hopper succeeded finally in getting 12 grains of the oats. He planted them carefully, gave them his closest attention. The next year he was able to grow a bushel of seed. Then the news of his success spread and before long most farmers of the county and state were growing the new variety of oats.

Surviving Master Farmer Hopper are the widow and an only son, W. Raymond Hopper. The latter has taken up the mantle and will continue operation of the farm in accordance with his father's plans.

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Connecticut.

EX-TREASURER OF HAMPTON DIES IN CONN.

Served Institute From 1897 To 1932 At Various Posts

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., July 15 — Frank K. Rogers, former treasurer of Hampton Institute, died Wednesday, July 6 in Essex, Conn., according to a telegram received by Miss Mabel Steele, secretary to the institute treasurer, Robert Ogden Purves.

He was buried at Essex, Saturday.

Mr. Rogers was called to service in Hampton institute by Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell, July 1, 1897, to organize the trade school, of which the former was the first director. In 1905 he became assistant treasurer; and from 1908 until his retirement on July 1, 1932, he served as treasurer.

In October 1930, following the death of President George P. Phenix, Mr. Rogers was appointed by the board of trustees as executive officer of Hampton institute and chairman of the administrative board, positions he held until President Arthur Howe was inaugurated in 1931.

COL. W. H. SINGLETON OF CIVIL WAR DIES

Former Slave Formed First Negro Regiment to Fight for Union—Was 103

LINCOLN REJECTED FORCE

Troops Later Accepted Under a Congressional Bill as the 35th Infantry

9-9-38

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 8.—Colonel William H. Singleton, who organized the first Negro regiment during the Civil War, which was at first refused by Abraham Lincoln, but finally recruited under Connecticut supervision, died yesterday in Des Moines, Iowa, at the age of 103, according to an announcement here today.

Colonel Singleton rode in the national parade with the few remaining Civil War veterans a few hours before he was stricken. His wife, who accompanied him to the encampment, and his daughter, Mrs. Charles Fitch of this city, are his close surviving relatives.

Colonel Singleton was born a slave on Aug. 10, 1835, at Newbern, N. C., where, after he had been impressed into the Confederate army in the First North Carolina Cavalry Regiment with seven other slaves, he escaped and made his way to the Tenth Connecticut Regiment as a refugee. He formed a regiment to fight for the Union cause. He was appointed a colonel and in 1862 went to Washington to receive Federal sanction for the entry of the regiment into the war. He was introduced to President Lincoln who said that he lacked power to enlist the Negro troops because of the understanding regarding slaves as contraband property.

Acting under the encouragement of Northern military leaders, he drilled his men through the knowledge he had gained during his Confederate army service and his intimacy with Northern officers, and took advantage of the passage by Congress of a bill which made his regiment the Thirty-fifth United States Infantry, separate troops. As the temporary commander, he modestly declined to accept permanent field appointment as colonel. The official rank was given to James Beecher, brother of Henry Ward Beecher, a Connecticut native.

Colonel Singleton had often commanded organizations of former Negro troops notably at the funeral of President Lincoln.

Unable to read or write when mustered out of service, he went to Charleston, S. C., bought a primer at a second-hand book store and within a month could read easily. He came to this city as coachman for the Notchkiss family, remaining for thirty-one years in their service.

Colonel Singleton addressed colored meetings repeatedly throughout New England and was sought as an outstanding adviser by Southern Negroes coming North. He became a preacher and lay reader in the Methodist Episcopal church. He joined Admiral Foote Post G. A. R. of this city in 1879 and was for many years its chaplain. He was elected State medical director at the meeting of the Connecticut G. A. R. last May. His death reduced the membership of that formerly large Foote Post to two.

Necrology - 1938

D.C.

Death Takes Dr. Davis Of Howard U.

Journal and Guide

Was Dean of Liberal Arts College

2-19-38

(Special to Journal and Guide)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Funeral services for Dr. Edward Porter Davis, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Howard University, were held Tuesday afternoon from Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel on the university campus.

Dr. Davis, who was 59 years old, died in Freedmen's Hospital early Sunday morning, following an illness of almost two months. He had been taken to the hospital on February 17.

The body lay in state in Rankin Chapel Tuesday morning from 10 o'clock until 12:30 p. m. The last rites began at one o'clock.

Born in Charleston, S. C., Dr. Davis received his bachelor degree from Howard University in 1907. In 1911 he received the degree master of arts from the University of Chicago, and in 1923 the degree doctor of philosophy in German from the same university.

He was a fellow in German at the University of Chicago in 1922-23 and studied at the Schiller Academy of Munich in Germany in 1933.

Appointed in 1907, he served as instructor in Latin and Greek at Howard University until 1913, when he was appointed associate professor of German. He was advanced to professor and head of the department of German at the beginning of the school year, 1919-20.

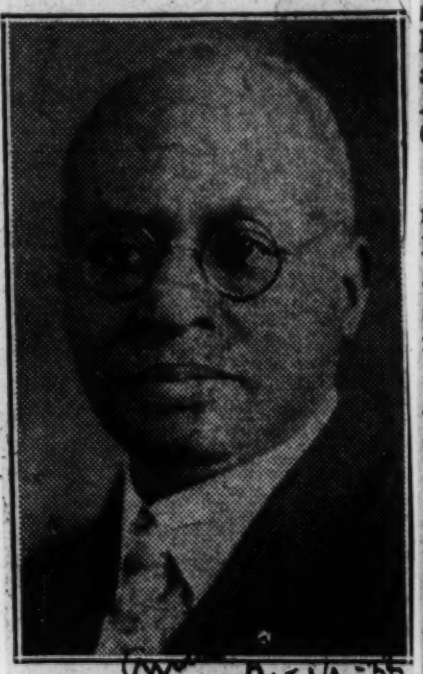
Dr. Davis served as acting dean of the College of Liberal Arts during the academic year 1927-1928, while Dean Ludley W. Woodward was on leave of absence and in 1929 was appointed dean.

Internationally known as a linguist, Dr. Davis was a member of the Modern Language Association of America; of the Linguistic Society of America; the Goethe Society; the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; and the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. He was elected fellow in the Council of the American Geographical Society in 1936.

His sound scholarship, his genial, courteous bearing and his passion for the thorough training of the students who came under his direction won the admiration and respect of trustees, administrative officers, faculty members and students alike.

His sole survivor is a brother, Ralph N. Davis, of Tuskegee Institute, who was here for the funeral. All university classes were suspended Tuesday afternoon.

Taken By Death



Dr. Edward P. Davis, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Howard niversity, whose funeral was held from the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel on the campus Tuesday. Dr. Davis passed away Sunday in the Freedmen's Hospital, following an illness of nearly two months.

Classes Halt at Howard During Dean's Funeral

Dr. Edward Davis, German Scholar, Ill Seven Weeks

WASHINGTON

Funeral services for Dr. Edward Porter Davis, for nine years dean of the college of liberal arts at Howard University, was held in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel on Tuesday.

Dean Davis died on Saturday night after an illness that had kept him confined for nearly seven weeks. His body lay in state in the chapel on Tuesday from 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and all university classes were suspended in respect to him Tuesday afternoon.

Won Ph.D. in German

Dr. Davis was born in Charleston, S.C. Entering Howard University, he received his bachelor's degree in 1907. In 1911 he received the degree of master of arts from the University of Chicago, and in 1923 the degree doctor of philosophy in German from the same university.

He was fellow in German at the University of Chicago in 1922-1923. He studied at the Schiller Academy of Munich in Germany in 1933.

Served Since 1907

He was appointed instructor in Latin and Greek at Howard in 1907. He served in this capacity until 1913. From 1913 to 1919 he served as associate professor of German and was appointed professor and head of the department of German at the beginning of the school year, 1919-29.

Dr. Davis served as acting dean of the college of liberal arts during the academic year 1927-1928, while Dean Dudley W. Woodard was on leave of absence. He was appointed dean in 1929.

In Learned Societies

Dr. Davis was a member of the Modern Language Association of America; of the Linguistic Society of America, the Goethe Society, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, the National Education Association, and the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools.

He was elected fellow in the Council of the American Geographical Society in 1936.

DR. JOSEPH A. MC DUFFIE DIES

Retired Physician Was Born In Georgia

2-19-38

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Dr. Joseph Allen McDuffie, retired government employee and prominent physician, died Saturday morning, Feb. 5 of heart attack at his home, 1524 Q street, northwest. Funeral services were held Tuesday, Feb. 8, from the Metropolitan A. M. E. church, the Rev. Campbell Beckett, officiating.

Dr. McDuffie was born in Columbus, Ga., 78 years ago. He was one of the first of his race to pass the civil service test in Georgia. He was appointed clerk in the treasury department in 1884 and held that position until 1932 when he retired.

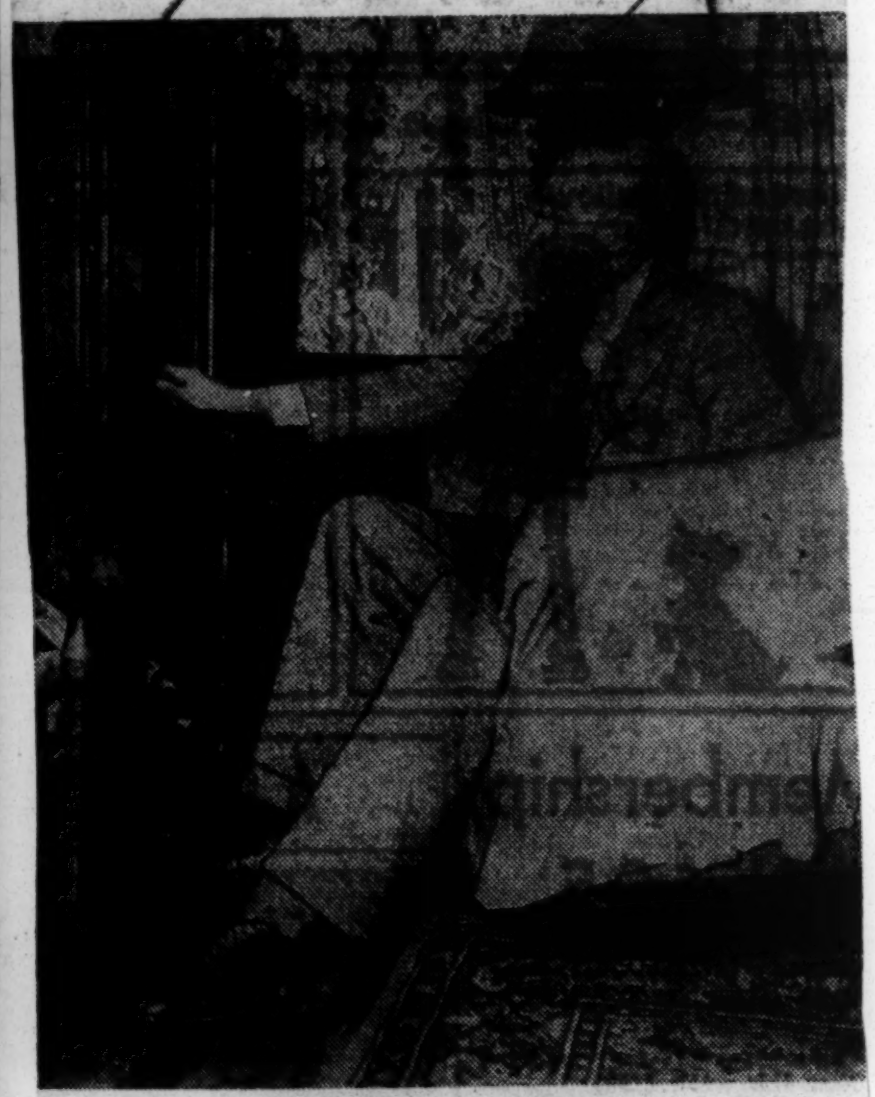
Dr. McDuffie studied medicine at Howard university at night. He was graduated from Howard in 1890. He praticed medicine after his work in the treasury department.

He was one of the founders of the Prince Hall lodge of Masons here and was a member of the Federal Annuitans Relief association.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Sallie L. McDuffie; a son, Clyde who is a teacher in the public high school, and a brother Clyde McDuffie.

Former Lieut. Governor's Son Dies Suddenly in D.C.

Afro-American 7-16-38



WALTER A. PINCHBACK

67, 137 S Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., who died suddenly and will be buried from Tabor Presbyterian Church. The Rev. R. A. Fairley, pastor, will officiate, and interment will be at Arlington Cemetery. Mr. Pinchback was the youngest son of the late P. B. S. Pinchback, lieutenant-governor of Louisiana during Reconstruction days. He was born in New Orleans in 1871 and came to Washington forty years ago.

He finished Andover Academy and in 1906 graduated from Howard University Law School.

Mr. Pinchback was president of Washington's Bloomingdale Civic Association and a member of the District of Columbia Suffrage Association; charter member of the Mu-So-Lit Club and was at one time manager of the Royal Theatre, in Baltimore.

His wife, Mrs. Lorraine Hal Pinchback and daughter, Barbara June, survive.

Mr. Pinchback was talking with his wife in her boudoir when he sat down suddenly gasping for breath. Dr. Clark Carson was called and pronounced him dead

Necrology - 1938

Europe

LEO FROBENIUS, 65, EXPLORER, IS DEAD

Authority on Prehistoric Art Was the Leader of Twelve Expeditions Into Africa

OFTEN GUEST OF EX-KAISER

Had Lectured Before Him on Archaeology — Wrote Sixty Books and Many Pamphlets

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Leo Frobenius, explorer, author and morphologist, died today at Intra, Lake Maggiore, Italy, where he was vacationing. His age was 65.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany, Aug. 9 (AP).—Professor Frobenius often had been a guest of the former Kaiser Wilhelm, before whom he lectured on archaeology. Results of his expeditions to Africa were recorded here in the Institute of Cultural Morphology. The explorer claimed to have solved the riddle of Zimbabwe, famous mystery ruins in a part of Southeast Africa known as Mashonaland.

Son of German Army Officer

Professor Frobenius was a noted ethnologist and regarded as one of the world's greatest authorities on the art of prehistoric peoples. He led twelve expeditions into Africa and explored centers of prehistoric art in the caves of Northern Spain, the coast of Norway, the Camonica Valley of the Alps, the Libyan desert, the Sahara-Atlas Fezzan and Transjordan to Southern Rhodesia and the Bushman caves and rock shelters in South Africa.

He was born in Berlin, June 29, 1873, the son of Hermann Theodore Wilhelm Frobenius, a retired lieutenant colonel of the German Army. At the age of 13 he had determined to become an African explorer. When he was fifteen years old he had read all available books on African exploration and anthropology and on the American Indian. He was able to point out technical errors in James Fennimore Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales. At that time he wrote a dissertation on the ethnographic significance of Marco Polo's travels.

In 1889 he went to work on a farm and then was apprenticed to a Bremen exporting firm, where for two and a half years he attended to business during the day and continued his studies at night. Before he was 20 years old he got a minor appointment in the Bremen Museum and thus was launched on his chosen career.

He was director of the Institute for the Study of Morphology of Civilization in Frankfort-on-the-Main and the Frobenius collection there comprises more than 3,500 facsimiles of prehistoric rock paintings and engravings. He published sixty books and many pamphlets and articles concerning his discoveries and his theories.

On Circles of Culture

Professor Frobenius propounded the doctrine of Circles of Culture in 1898. According to this theory, a metaphysical concept, civilization is not something created by man alone but is itself an organism. Cultures exist in space as well as in time. He wrote in THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1928 as follows:

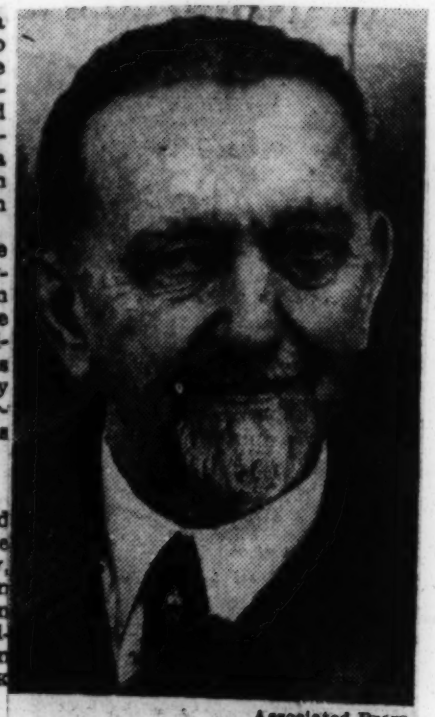
"According to this definite theory the color—the iridescence, we might say—of the customs, arts, folklore, etc., of the nations of the earth, is perceived to be the outcome of certain laws of cultural development and not, as they used to be considered in my young days, just a riot of changing forms, created by the powerful imagination of the human race."

In explaining his preoccupation with Africa, he wrote:

"First, the African people have been left to themselves for more than 2,000 years; that is, they have not been disturbed by the great waves of world history which swept Europe and Asia. Second, the soul of this continent is its conservatism, its ability to preserve. We could not wish for a better mirror in which to see the construction and the courses of civilization."

His researches in Africa led him to believe that the lost continent of Atlantis was located there and in 1910 he announced that he had definite proof of its existence.

Professor Frobenius visited this country in 1937 and in April of that year exhibited 150 facsimiles of prehistoric rock paintings at the Museum of Modern Art. In 1936 he had sent a large reproduction of a rock painting from the Altamira, Spain, caves to the Museum of Natural History here.



Associated Press

PROF. LEO FROBENIUS

DR. LEO FROBENIUS

German Explorer's Death

The death is announced of Herr Leo Frobenius, the German explorer and ethnographer, at his country house in Biganzolo, near Intra, Lake Maggiore. Leo Frobenius was born at Berlin in June, 1873. In 1904 he organised the German expedition to explore the interior of Africa which under his leadership undertook seven journeys between 1904 and 1915. These were as follows:—The Congo basin, 1904-6; through Senegal to the Upper Niger and on to Timbuctoo, Togo, and the coast, 1907-9; Kabylland and the Northern Sahara, 1910; from Saga to the Haussa territory and Northern Adamaua, 1912; by way of the Red Sea and Khartum to El-Obeid, 1912-13; Algeria and Tunis, 1913-14; through Turkey and Northern Abyssinia, December, 1914, to May, 1915.

The mass of material which he collected during these travels he employed for the establishment of an African "Archiv," out of which grew the institute at Frankfort for the investigation of ethnological questions. In an important work, "Regions Explored," issued in 1929, he set forth the details and results of his travels. This book consists of seven volumes. Frobenius brought forward arguments to prove that the iron industry flourished in the interior of Africa before 3500 B.C., or 2,500 years before the use of iron was known in Europe. He held that certain bellows found in Central Africa had come from India via Madagascar.

In 1929 he made another expedition to Africa. At the end of that year the South African Government granted him £5,000 for research, including payment for Bushman paintings which he had found. Frobenius went to India in an endeavour to establish a connection between the civilisation he had discovered by his excavations in the ruins of Zimbabwe, Mashonaland, and that of India and to uphold his theory that the ruins had their origin between 4000 and 2000 B.C.—a view which was disputed by Miss Caton-Thompson and other British archæologists, who held that they were of Bantu origin and dated from A.D. 900.

In Southern India he found that the religious practices were the same as in Mashonaland, that the ruins were of the same type, and that the same sort of bronze had been dug up at Zimbabwe as was made in Southern India. He held that Zimbabwe was of the Sumerian-Babylonian civilisation, that from Arabia Sumerians sailed to India and Africa, and that their object at Zimbabwe was to obtain minerals. No other people in Africa, save in a small part of Egypt, knew how to make bronze, yet quantities were dug up at Zimbabwe. Moreover, he found a skull in a tomb there which was certainly not that of a Bantu.

In 1932 he went to Tripoli, and then traced the original course of the Nile in prehistoric times, which was 90 to 120 miles west of the present channel. He deduced that when Europe was under ice the Sahara was the scene of great floods.

In October, 1934, Frobenius set out on an expedition to Syria and Abyssinia to study prehistoric civilisations, in order to trace the elements common to the various races of primitive man. His monumental work "Atlantis" (12 volumes), containing legends and stories told by African races, was issued in 1930.

Necrology — 1938

Florida

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
July 22, 1938

CYRUS GREENE, NEGRO LEADER, DIES SUDDENLY

Urban League Officia Victim of Heart Attack

Cyrus T. Greene, 62, executive secretary of the Tampa Urban league and negro leader of his race here, died early yesterday morning after a sudden illness.

He was stricken Wednesday night at a convention of the National Primitive Baptist association at the St. Peter Claver Catholic church and taken to his home, 1620 Grand Central avenue, by friends. He died enroute to the Tampa negro hospital. His physician attributed death to acute indigestion.

The funeral will be held Tuesday night, beginning at 8 o'clock at the Greater Bethel Baptist church, Jefferson and Short Emery streets, with negro Masonic ceremonies and a sunrise burial Wednesday morning.

Plan Resolution

Directors of the Urban league which Greene served for nine years held a special meeting yesterday afternoon and appointed a committee to draw an appropriate resolution.

Carl D. Brorein, president of the league, said the organization had lost a faithful and valuable worker. He notified the national Urban league of Greene's death and a representative will be sent here to arrange for a successor. The Tampa league is an agency of the community chest.

"Cyrus Greene was an honest, faithful and loyal worker for the social betterment of his race," Brorein said. "He was active in obtaining improvements in schools, playgrounds, housing and hospital facilities for the negroes of Tampa. He did much for inter-racial relations here and for the community. The city has lost a good citizen."

Greene was the representative of his race in every civic movement, and directed his people in cooperation with all community projects. With white friends he was instrumental in the establishment of the Middleton negro high school, the new Tampa negro hospital now nearing completion and the big slum clearance project approved Wednesday by President Roosevelt.

Cooperated Against Gambling

At the time of his death he was cooperating with the citizens' committee to stamp out illegal, commercialized gambling. He also was taking an active part in negro Boy Scout work and had planned to leave yesterday morning with 49 boys for a camp at the Florida A. & M. college at Tallahassee. He also was organizing a negro band.

Greene was the recognized leader of his race in all community chest drives, the work of the Citizens' Christmas committee, child welfare, old age assistance and other social programs.

He was a native of North Carolina and was a Y. M. C. A. worker during the World war. He was engaged in welfare work for 10 years in Pittsburgh before coming to Tampa in 1929.

Greene was worshipful master of the Jerusalem Masonic lodge, service officer of the Charmichael-Legree post of World War veterans and state historian of the organization, secretary of the negro committee of the Tampa Bay Boy Scout council, a member of the Tampa negro chamber of commerce, the Bethel Baptist church and the Interdenominational Ministerial alliance, and secretary of the United Masonic association.

DEAD
Cyrus T. Greene.

Survivors are his widow, Bessye Greene, and three children, Roxana, Theodore and John Greene.

Tampa, Fla., Times
July 21, 1938

Tampa Loses A Good Citizen In Death Of Cyrus Greene

All Tampa lost a good citizen in the death early this morning of Cyrus T. Greene, executive secretary of the Tampa Urban League and Negro leader who had earned the confidence and respect of all white and colored persons who knew of his earnest civic work along many lines.

He died in the old Negro hospital on Lamar Street following a heart attack last night, but he had lived to see the new Negro hospital almost completed and to learn that a $1,693,000 Negro slum clearance project is virtually assured Tampa. These are two of the many projects on which he has worked for years, along with other members of the Urban League.

His other activities during the 10 years that he made his home here have been in the broad field of bettering the education and living conditions of members of his race, and in promoting civic improvements beneficial to all Tampa. His achievements should be an inspiration to others who see the incalculable value of this work.

Necrology – 1938

General

DEATH TAKES HEAVY TOLL

DEATH INVADED THE RANKS of the Negro racial group in America last week and exceedingly heavy was the toll exacted.

First came news of the passing of Mrs. Nettie Langston Napier, greatly beloved woman throughout the nation where her unselfish service to humanity is generally known, and wife of one of Tennessee's foremost citizens, the Honorable James C. Napier, of Nashville. The devotion exhibited and interest manifested by Mrs. Napier to home, church and state won for her the admiration and respect of her acquaintances wherever residing, and her contribution to the growth and development of worthwhile institutions of our nation during the many years of her useful life will be recorded in history as comparable to that of any other leader.

Then, the grim monster did not spare the youthful group as the scythe was wielded. Young E. Davidson Washington, just in the prime of life, was the next Negro citizen of note to answer the final summons during the past week, and another useful and unselfish leader was removed.

Only a few hours after, Doctor H. A. Hunt, noted Negro educator, rounded out a useful life of three score years and ten as the end came at his temporary home in the city of Washington.

The Negro racial group in particular, and humanity in general suffer heavy loss with the passing of these noble leaders. Difficulty will be experienced in selecting successors in view of their loyal and unselfish leadership.

Sympathy to relatives, and may they rest in peace.

Necrology - 1938

Georgia

6

MOSES HUBERT DIES AT HOME

Profs. Bro'r. and J. W. Hubert Attend Brothers Rites

2-12-38

Late Monday night Savannahians learned with dismay the sad news of the death of Mr. Moses Hubert, farmer, artist and interior decorator at the Log Cabin Community Center, Hancock County of which he was the founder.

The deceased gentlman is the first of the late renowned Zack Hubert's twelve children (7 sons, 5 daughters) to be laid to rest. Two of his famous brothers are Proffi B. F. Hubert, president of the Ga. State College and Prof. J. W. Hubert, principal of the Beach-Cuyler High Schools; another brother, Mr. Jas. W. Hubert is Executive Secretary of the New York Urban Leagu, New York City.

Both the school heads left Savannah Wednesday to attend the funera at their late brother's residence in Hancock County.

The Journal extends its sincere condolences.

Carrie McIntyre, Ga. Teacher, Dies Here; Had Unusual Record

2-26-38

BRUNSWICK, Ga.—Death has interrupted an unusual record made by a teacher in the Colored Junior High School.

Miss Carrie McIntyre taught in the Colored Junior High School for 34 years. For 20 years she was never tardy or absent. Her records show the last time she missed school was in 1917, when she lost a day because of the death of her father. Since that time she reported daily, no matter what the weather conditions might have been.

Previous to 1917, it was stated, she missed but few days, therefore her record over a period of 34 years is one probably unequalled in Georgia.

Miss McIntyre was born in Brunswick. She joined the First African Baptist Church in 1896. She was baptized by the late Rev. John Williams and served as teacher and assistant superintendent of the Church School, in her quiet, sweet manner; rendering at all times, her best possible service until ill health caused her to go to New York for medical attention two months ago.

She received her early training and graduated from the public schools of Brunswick, and Savannah, Ga. She took extension courses at Hampton Institute, Spelman College, Tuskegee Institute and Columbia University.

She was beloved and highly respected by white and colored. School officials, including Superintendent Geo. W. Wannamaker, said she was considered one of the best and most efficient Negro teachers in the state.

The present Assistant Principal, Prof. C. V. Troupe, was one of her students. She leaves to mourn her loss three sisters, Miss Mary McIntyre, Mrs. Lincey and Mrs. Louise Harvey; one brother, Richard McIntyre, a niece, Miss Fannie Johnson a nephew, Gilbert Johnson.

Miss McIntyre went to New York two months ago, where she was taken to Medical Center for treatment; subsequently she was brought to her sister's residence, 163 West 121st street, where she passed away Friday morning.

Funeral services were held at the Payne's Undertaking Parlor and the body was brought here for burial. Services were also held at the First Baptist Church of Brunswick on Wednesday.

Death Claims Philanthropist

George Foster Peabody Succumbs At Age Of 85

WARM SPRINGS, GA., March 4.—(AP)—George Foster Peabody, retired banker who was widely known for his philanthropies, educational and religious work, died of a heart ailment today at his winter home, Pine Glade. He was 85 years old.

He suffered a severe case of influenza in January, 1937.

At his bedside were a daughter, Mrs. Marjorie Peabody Waite; a friend, Miss Allena Pardee, and Mrs. Elizabeth Ames, executive director of Yaddo, the Saratoga Springs retreat for artists and literateurs of which Peabody was president.

Peabody amassed a fortune in the banking business in New York, climbing rapidly to financial prominence after obtaining a connection with Spencer Trask and Company as a youth. He was a native of Columbus, Georgia.

He was treasurer of the Democratic National Committee in 1904-05; served as a director and vice-chairman of the Federal Reserve Board of New York by appointment of President Wilson.

A member of the board of trustees of the Warm Springs Foundation, he was associated with President Roosevelt in infantile paralysis research work. He was instrumental in development of the celebrated Mineral Springs at Saratoga, N. Y.

In February, 1921, Peabody married Mrs. Katrina Trask, widow of his former business associate. She died within a year. Yaddo, the Trask estate at Sarasota Springs, was then converted to philanthropic uses.

Mrs. Waite, the daughter, issued a written statement announcing "simple Episcopal commitment services at the chapel at Jacksonville, Fla., will be held tomorrow or the next day, with memorial services later at Warm Springs and at Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

"Friends are asked to omit flowers and make memorials to philanthropic and public enterprises."

GEORGE PEABODY, AGED BANKER, DIES

Constitution

Philanthropist, Friend of Roosevelt, Succumbs at Warm Springs Home.

3-5-38

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., March 4. (AP)—George Foster Peabody, retired banker who was widely known for his philanthropies, educational and religious work, died of a heart ailment today at his winter home, Pine Glade. He was 85 years old.

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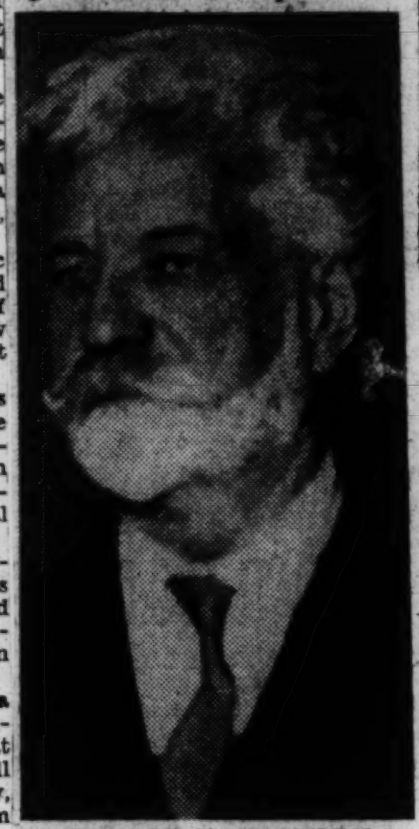
In addition to Mrs. Waite, Peabody leave nephew, Dudley H. Peabody, o Saratoga Springs, and two nieces, Mrs. Everett C. Bacon and Mrs. Charles S. Peabody, both of New Y city.

Peabody as a trustee of Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs; Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Hampton Institute for Negroes, Hampton, Va.; American Church Institute for Negroes, Fort Valley Ga.; Vorhees school, Denmark, S. C.; St. Augustine school, Raleigh, N. C., and the St. Paul school, Lawrenceville, Va.

He was a charter member of the Southern Education Board and charter member and treasurer of the Rockefeller General Education Board.

Aged Philanthropist Dies



GEORGE F. PEABODY.

Springs retreat for artists and literateurs, of which Peabody was president.

Native Georgian.

Peabody amassed a fortune in the banking business in New York, climbing rapidly to financial prominence after obtaining a connection with Spencer Trask & Company as a youth. He was a native of Columbus, Ga.

He was treasurer of the Democratic national committee in 1904-05; served as a director and vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Board of New York by appointment of President Wilson.

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CALDWELL PAYS TRIBUTE TO GEORGE PEABODY

George Foster Peabody was one of the best friends and greatest benefactors the University of Georgia ever had, Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, president of the university, said last night in paying tribute to the widely-known philanthropist.

Constitution

"I think the university has never had a man who has done so much for it, both from a physical and an intellectual standpoint, than George Foster Peabody," Dr. Caldwell said. "Through his contribution in money he has aided the physical development of the institution, while at the same time he has exerted a tremendous influence on the intellectual progress and development."

School of Forestry.

Dr. Caldwell referred to the establishment of the school of forestry at the university, which is named for the benefactor, and recalled that only about two months ago he made a contribution for the geology laboratory.

"Mr. Peabody had many friends at the university who mourn his death and his presence and influence will be greatly missed," Dr. Caldwell said.

In addition to his contribution to the forestry school, Mr. Peabody gave $50,000 for the construction of a library, aided in the development and expansion of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, and contributed funds for the erection of Memorial Hall and a swimming pool.

Benefactor Paid Tribute.

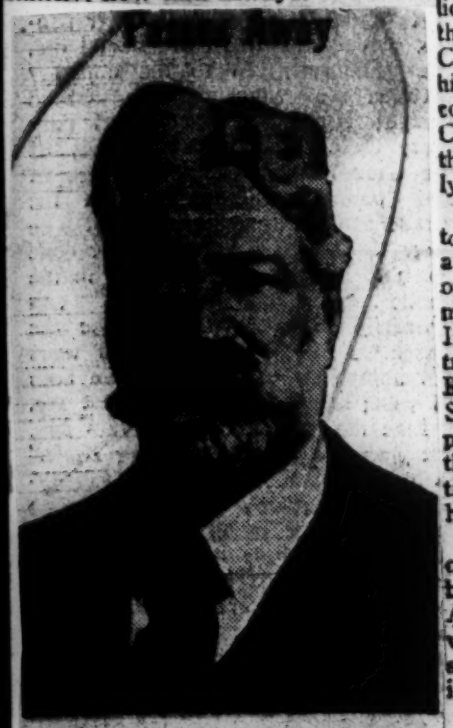
He also made benefactions for the establishment of a religious welfare secretaryship, as well as contributions for railway tickets and hotel accommodations to its representatives on important trips of investigation and study.

Collins Pays Tribute.

From M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, came the following telegram:

"I have just returned from Atlantic City where I have been attending national meeting of the American Association of School Administrators and I am met with the news of the home going of Doctor George Foster Peabody. The last conference I had with Doctor Peabody was on March 18, 1937, in connection with representatives of the Rosenwald Foundation when President Roosevelt dedicated the Warm Springs school.

"Doctor Peabody has meant much to the educational opportunity of the people of Georgia, the nation, and the world. May the multiplied graces of the Almighty God be with him and his abundantly, now and always.



GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY

Geo. Foster Peabody, Long-time Friend Of Negro Education, Dies

Negroes in New York and throughout the country mourn the passing last week in Warm Springs, Ga., of George Foster Peabody, in whose death at the age of 85, a long-time friend of Negro education passes. Mr. Peabody, who lived in Saratoga, N. Y., had spent his winters at Warm Springs for the past ten years.

Though born in Georgia, the late Mr. Peabody's forebears came from New England and throughout his life he evinced a sympathetic interest in the welfare of less fortunate groups, including the Negro. He came to New York before he was 21 and secured a job with the brokerage firm of Spencer Trask and Co. His talents and personality soon attracted the attention of the head of the business and it wasn't long before young Peabody had been made a partner. As he became increasingly wealthy, he began to ponder ways of disposing of his money.

The solution of this problem came to him in 1906 when Mr. Trask was killed in a railroad accident and Mr. Peabody was named executor of his estate. Mr. Peabody promptly retired from business and moved to Saratoga where he began administering both the estates of his late partner and his own. Mr. Peabody was the first chairman of the Saratoga Reservation Commission, which opened that famous health resort to the public as a state-operated park. He gave the money for the first Negro Y. M. C. A. building, which was erected in his native city of Columbus, Ga., and contributed to numerous other Y. M. C. A. building campaigns, including the Carlton Avenue YMCA, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Peabody also made large gifts to Negro educational institutions and at various times had been a trustee of the Penn Normal School, Frogmore, S. C., Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes. He was also the first treasurer of the General Education Board and a former director of the Southern Education Board. In the past ten years he had been little in the public eye and had gradually retired from the various directorates he held.

Mr. Peabody had many private charities and made himself responsible for the education of a number of African students in this country. He was a believer in exchange fellowships and scholarships between American-born and African Negroes.

Among the other interest of the late Mr. Peabody was a keen interest in the Negro press. He was a subscriber to The New York Age for nearly thirty years, and contributed numerous letters of advice to the editor and the reader of this paper. When the question of Negroes contributing to the Warm Springs Foundation for Paralysis without being permitted to use the springs came up, Mr. Peabody made an effort to have a special bath house erected for Negroes and was also the author of the idea to have each community where money was contributed to this fund use part of this money for local pools in which all citizens might receive treatment.

One of Mr. Peabody's last appearances was at the opening of the state-owned Saratoga Spa in 1935, at which he was characterized by Governor Lehman as "that splendid pioneer of Saratoga as a health resort." He held honorary degrees from Harvard, Washington and Lee and the University of Georgia.

The Peabody home "Yaddo" in Saratoga was given as a public memorial to his late wife, Katrina Trask, whom he married in 1921. He is survived by an adopted daughter and several nieces and nephews.

George Foster Peabody

THE DEATH of Dr. George Foster Peabody removed from the stage of action a distinguished patron of education and social welfare. At the ripe age of 85 years his passing last week, at his winter home in his native Georgia, recalled his wide philanthropies and his extensive labors in behalf of the underprivileged.

Among the several colleges of which he was a trustee and benefactor is Hampton Institute. As a member of the American Church Institute for Negroes he also had an important part in the direction of St. Augustine's College, St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, Fort Valley and Voorhees Industrial Schools. But one of his chief interests, and one to which he devoted much time and energy was the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation, which he helped to organize, and of which he was a trustee from 1908 until his death.

For many years Dr. Peabody was chairman of the Jeanes Board which at various times included such personalities as Walter H. Page, Talcott Williams, William Howard Taft, Booker T. Washington, Hollis Burke Frissell, Andrew Carnegie, Robert C. Ogden, David C. Barrow and James Hardy Dillard, the latter being now the only surviving member of the original board. The wise direction of the Jeanes Fund by these men and their successors has resulted in vast improvement to rural schools in the South.

For the past several years Dr. Peabody had been inactive, but his influence continued to be felt in educational movements and trends.

Although most of his adult life was spent in New York, where he accumulated a great fortune in business, he never lost contact with the South, and never ceased to exert a helpful influence in the solution of problems which stemmed from the heavy bi-racial population of the section. He believed that education and religion were the best solvents and lived to see many who were once skeptical embrace the faith which was the guiding star of his life.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 25, 1938

R. B. NICHOLS DIES; NEGRO EDUCATOR

Founder of North Georgia Institute Dies at His Home Near Lyerly.

R. B. Nichols, Negro educator and politician, died yesterday morning at his home near Lyerly, Ga. He had been in declining health for several months, but his condition was not regarded as serious. He was 72 years old last July.

Nichols, founder and director of the North Georgia institute, for educating Negro boys and girls, had given most of his life for the educational uplift of the Negro in northwest Georgia. Before the modern institution at Holland, Ga., was built about ten years ago through aid Nichols secured through the Rosenwald educational fund, he had been principal of the community school for forty years. He was president of the North Georgia Industrial institute, of La Fayette, Ga., about twelve years and also was financial agent of that institution. He was the oldest member of the First North Georgia Baptist association and had represented his home church as delegate in the associations held annually for fifty-two years, during which time he had served as secretary, and member of the executive board.

Nichols was secretary of the republican executive committee of Chattooga county at the time of his death, and he has also served as secretary of the Seventh district committee. He took an active part in state political affairs.

He is survived by his wife, six daughters, including W. F. Jackson, Oteele Alfred, Wordia Cravens, of Chattanooga; four sons and several grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Funeral arrangements will be announced by Hardwick.

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Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
March 5. 1938

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY

George Foster Peabody died yesterday at his winter home at Warm Springs, Ga. His death brought to a close a career which contributed as much to the cause of higher education in Georgia and the south as any of the past century.

He was a native of Columbus, Ga., but moved when a boy of 14, with his widowed mother and two younger brothers, to Brooklyn, N. Y. His first business experience was in a drygoods store and he won his education by attending the night school of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. while working in the daytime.

As a banker he achieved great success and became known as one of the greatest contributors to the cause of education of his generation.

He was a trustee of the University of Georgia for life, made so by special act of the Georgia legislature, a distinction never accorded any other citizen of the state. He was a member of the General Education Board and a trustee of the American Christian Institute for Negroes, Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute, Penn Normal and Industrial School, Skidmore College, Warm Springs Health Foundation, as well as the University of Georgia.

In 1902, realizing the need for a fireproof building to house the library of the university, Dr. Peabody gave the entire sum needed, $50,000, out of his own pocket. He contributed a total of $60,000 to the war memorial fund of the university and paid the entire cost of the building and equipment of the Muscogee Practice School, one of the university's most useful buildings, used in connection with normal school courses as a laboratory for actual teaching experience.

Dr. Peabody founded the School of Forestry at the university, which bears his name, the George Foster Peabody School of Forestry. In 1905, desiring to see something done for the conservation of the forests of Georgia, he offered the trustees $2,500 a year for three years to apply on the salary of the first professor of forestry. This was the first forestry school ever established in a southern university.

He was a close friend and warm admirer of President Roosevelt and was the first to interest the President in the curative properties of Warm Springs for infantile paralysis. He was known as the father of the Warm Springs Foundation.

He never attended a university or college but on the rare occasions when he spoke in public, he was noted for his choice diction. He held the honorary degrees of master of arts from Harvard University, of doctor of laws from Washington and Lee and of doctor of laws from the University of Georgia. He was always interested in the Democratic party and was treasurer of the Democratic national committee in 1904-5. He was deputy chairman, government director, of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in 1914-21.

In his death the state loses a native Georgian who, without ostentation, had given beyond computation of his enthusiasm, his wealth and his advice to education and to all causes which he believed contributed to the improvement of living conditions and of mankind.

His name will be perpetuated as long as modern education lasts, not only in the schools which bear his name, but in the hearts of all who came, directly or indirectly, within the wide scope of his influence.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
March 10, 1938

A GREAT AMERICAN

One of the distinguished men of modern times was George Foster Peabody, who died last week in Georgia after more than four score years of active and useful living. His name will long live in our neighboring State, for it was there, more than anywhere else, that the heart of this great philanthropist and public leader lay. But he was also a friend of the South as, indeed, he was a friend of an international civilization.

When George Foster Peabody was a young banker in the East—unheard of and not trusted with large affairs—another young man, about whom even less was known, approached him and asked for a loan. Mr. Peabody's elders in the bank advised against making the loan, for the young man who wanted the money was not well dressed and he could hardly be trusted, they thought.

Nevertheless, Mr. Peabody granted the loan, a big loan it was under the circumstances—$10,000. And Thomas Alva Edison took the money and set up his first laboratory!

Some years later Mr. Peabody again was approached for a loan. A young, ambitious Tennessean had gone to New York in search of backing in order that he might buy a broken down, third-rate newspaper. "If I can have a little financial support I can buy a paper in Chattanooga and make a go of it," Mr. Peabody was told in effect. Again he granted the loan, backed by little more than faith in the individual. With that money Adolph S. Ochs purchased The Chattanooga Times, and later proved his genius when under his direction The New York Times became one of the great newspapers of the world.

After George Foster Peabody had accumulated a large fortune, he looked around for ways in which to use the money for the benefit of his Nation. He established educational philanthropies in the East, but primarily he was concerned with the education of the Southern Negro, and he contributed handsomely to Negro schools in Georgia. In later years he worked with Franklin D. Roosevelt in the establishment of an infantile paralysis clinic at Warm Springs. His interest in that undertaking has been one of the most compelling in recent years.

In the death of George Foster Peabody the country has lost a remarkable character, and the thousands of persons in all walks of life, who knew him intimately, know they have lost a valued friend.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
March 6, 1938

PASSING OF PEABODY DEPLORED BY NEGROES

At a meeting held at the Ninth street branch Y. M. C. A. Friday night it was decided to continue the annual financial membership campaign which has been in progress this week until Friday, March 11, states Dr. William H. Spencer, Jr., of the publicity committee.

At the meeting Friday evening the death of Dr. George Foster Peabody was deplored, and the following resolution was drawn up in regard to the same:

"When the sad news of the passing of Dr. George Foster Peabody reached the campaign membership drive committee which was assembled in the Ninth street branch Y. M. C. A. on Friday night, March 4, 1938, a motion was made by A. T. Jackson that we take defintie cognizance of the passing of so illustrious a character, so great a benefactor of the Ninth street branch Y. M. C. A.; a great benefactor of the Spencer high school; of the white Y. M. C. A. and of Columbus in general, being a world character and the most outstanding of Columbus; that we stand with bowed heads in silent prayer and submission to God that his ashes may rest in peace and all of the institutions and projects that were near and dear to his heart shall continue to flourish as the green bay tree and so shall his memory be perpetuated."

This motion was seconded by Dr. E. B. Coffee and W. O. Hines and a copy of this motion was placed in the minutes of the Ninth Street Branch Y. M. C. A.

Madison, Ga., Madisonian
July 8, 1938

Andrew Dorsey Dies At Tuskeegee Hospital

Andrew Dorsey, well-known and worthy negro who was born and reared in Madison, died one day last week in the colored veterans' hospital at Tuskeegee, Ala., to which he had gone for treatment for injuries received in the overseas service of the World War.

His remains reached Madison Sunday and were interred Tuesday afternoon after services from Clarks Chapel Baptist church.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY

ANOTHER GOOD friend of the Negro is gone in the passing of George Foster Peabody, who died March 4 at the age of 85. His death will be keenly felt by many Negroes as well as all others who knew his warm and sympathetic personality.

The rise of Dr. Booker T. Washington to national prominence about the turn of the century and his genius for making friends brought many influential people of other races to consider the problems of the American Negro and to take a more sympathetic attitude. Through Dr. Washington and those associated with him such men as the late Julius Rosenwald, Andrew Carnegie and George Foster Peabody were induced to open educational opportunities for the Negro through their financial contributions. They and others of their kind lent a helping hand when state legislatures and public opinion in many southern states were against extending educational opportunity to the Negro. The sentiment has changed somewhat since that time and now many of the schools which they supported have annual grants from the state governments. For that reason, many younger educators fail to realize the service given Negro education by the philanthropist of thirty and forty years ago, and by the educational foundations such as the General Education Board, The Phelps-Stokes, the Jeanes-Slater and Rosenwald Funds, etc.

Nevertheless, we owe a debt of gratitude to such men as George Foster Peabody and institutions like Hampton and Tuskegee could well afford to take steps to perpetuate his memory.

At the present time none of our leaders seek out and try to make friends with leaders of the opposite race for the unselfish purpose of promoting the welfare of their group. To our way of thinking this is a mistake, for the more friends we have in high places, the better off we will become.

THE PASSING OF GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, PHILANTHROPIST

By Dr. Kelly Miller

The name of Peabody looms large on the horizon of American Philanthropy. George Peabody was born in Massachusetts in 1795 and died in 1869. Among his many other philanthropies, in 1866 Mr. Peabody established the fund of three million five hundred thousand dollars for education in the South, applicable to both races. Though George Peabody and George Foster Peabody, who recently passed away, bore the same name, they were not related to each other. These two homonymic Americans, though irrelated by blood, evinced a close spiritual kinship and were both philanthropists after the same pattern.

George Foster Peabody was born in Columbus, Georgia, in 1852, and went North after the Civil War where his career became interwoven into the industrial, business, religious, educational and civic fabric during the past fifty years. While achieving remarkable success in the business world, he became keenly interested in all forms and phases of philanthropic and charitable activities and gave generously of his time, service and substance as well as his sympathy to every worthy cause. Indeed philanthropy or a love of one's fellowman must be bred in the bone. Perhaps no man of his day and generation showed a livelier interest or a wider range of sympathy and altruistic devotion. His broad-gauged philanthropy envisioned the varied and many sided interests and activities of American life, without regard to race, class, creed, or sectional division of States. As a son of the South, he remained loyal to the best traditions of his native Southland. He was a member of the Southern Society of New York City, and was a life-long member of the Democratic Party, serving as Treasurer of the National Democratic Committee for twelve years; nevertheless, he insisted that the Negro should be permitted to enjoy the full measure of his rights guaranteed by the Constitution, not for the mere sake of abstract enjoyment, but because he needs these rights for self-protection. If his broad, human sympathies and humanitarian impulse had any special field of application, it was exerted in behalf of the Negro race. He was not actuated by any maudlin sentimentality but was convinced that the Negro, as the man farthest down, stood most deeply in need of his sympathy and benefaction.

In this day of mammoth fortunes and worship of wealth we are in the habit of extolling those so-called philanthropist's who magnify their own names by endowing colleges, universities, art galleries and libraries or establishing foundations out of their surplus wealth for which they could have no personal need. But in the truer and more exalted sense, the true philanthropist, like the apostle Peter, says to the needy, "Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have, give I unto thee." As Walt Whitman puts it, "When I give, I do not give lectures or a little charity. When I give, I give myself." When we learn to appraise moral values in terms of motive rather than munificence, the mere money giver will be deemed least worthy of the name Philanthropist.

General O. O. Howard and the Northern missionaries who followed in the wake of the victorious Army to start the beginnings of a better life among the benighted Freedmen, whose souls needed to be enlightened with wisdom from on High, soon found that the Negro was in need of more than spiritual ministration. He was naked and hungry and sick and in prison, and the Christian religion demanded that he be fed and clothed and visited and relieved. Mr. Peabody was a devout Christian and his religion was a practical sense. He was interested in the souls as well as the bodies of the handicapped Negroes struggling upward from darkness towards the light.

Mr. Peabody gave to the colored young men of his native city, Columbus, Ga., the first Y. M. C. A. building in the history of that organization. He believed in the moral and spiritual as well as the material and intellectual phases of life. He was a Trustee of Hampton, Tuskegee and Howard, and contributions came to these institutions largely because of his connection with them.

Mr. Peabody was a close friend and firm believer in the work and worth of Booker T. Washington, whom he admired for his merit as a man as well as for the role of race statesman, which enabled him to bring about peace and harmony, cooperation and good will between the races. George Foster Peabody was endowed with a noble nature, simple, kind, generous and genial. He was courtly and courteous; his humanity and kindliness beamed upon the highest and humblest alike.

In his death the American people have lost a great soul, a genuine philanthropist, He was a true and sincere friend of the Negro, if there ever was one.

Lowell has been engaged in the work of religious education, he has addressed school and church gatherings in every State of the Union and in several provinces of Canada.

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Savannah, Ga., News
February 13, 1938

MOSES HUBERT'S LIFE A CONSTRUCTIVE ONE

Member of Family Prominent in Negro Affairs

Moses A. Hubert—brother of President Benjamin F. Hubert of the Georgia State College — died last Monday evening February 7, at his home in the Log Cabin Community.

The passing of this humble, private citizen from the ranks of his fellowmen is an nicident which cannot be forgotten by the Log Cabin Community for some time to come, for it is the first visit that the "Reaper with his sickle" has paid the family of twelve children of the late Zack and Camilla Hubert who founded the Log Cabin Community in Hancock county over seventy years ago. The silent passing of Moses A. Hubert—the third son of Zack and Camilla Hubert, speaks for itself of the hardihood and physicial endurance of this pioneering family who have provided such stimulating leadership and influence, not only for the community which they founded and lived in, but for surrounding counties, the state of Georgia, and other sections of the country.

Moses A. Hubert lived in the Log Cabin Community the greater part of his life. He was a farmer, painter and interior decorator, and did most of the painting on the buildings constructed in recent years at the Log Cabin Community. For the past few years he had been in poor health, but never gave up his daily tasks. He was seized with a heart attack several days ago, to which he succumbed.

Six brothers and five sisters of Moses A. Hubert—all now grown to full manhood and womanhood—are left to carry on their mission of service to humanity. They are: John W. Hubert, principal of Beach-Cuyler High School, Savannah; Zack T. Hubert, Jr., special agent of the Agricultural Extension Service, Savannah; Gadus J. Hubert pastor of the Springfield Baptist Church in the Springfield Community; Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State College, Savannah; James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League; Theodore Hubert, instructor at Morgan College, Baltimore; sisters, Beatrice H. Douthard, Atlanta; Jency N. Reeves, county supervisor, Millen, Ga.; Lucy H. Bolling, Chicago, Ill.; Esther H. Griffin, Tampa, Fla., and Mabel H. Farmer, teacher in the public schools of Lagrange, Ga.

Atlanta's Famed Willie Daniels, Cateress to Thousands, Is Dead

There Have Been But Few Outstanding Events That Negro Didn't 'Fix for White Folks'; Peak Was Luncheon for 16,000 at Agnes Scott.

Willie Wimbish Daniel, a negro girl who came to Atlanta with a gift of cookery that built a career of "fixing for white folks"—an institution among the city's socially-prominent families—died yesterday.

Willie, who was 66 years old, was Atlanta's first cateress. Not many outstanding social events teas, dinners, luncheons, debutante parties, wedding receptions took place without Willie presiding in the kitchen, and few notables or dignataries were feted at tables except under her supervision.

And she remained loyal and devoted to her Atlanta "white folks." When a luncheon was given October 27, 1921, for Mrs. Warren G. Harding, wife of President Harding, at the home of Mrs. Lee Ashcraft, the President's wife asked to meet the cook "who had prepared such beautiful food."

Invited to White House.

Willie came from behind the scenes, after the luncheon, and Mrs. Harding said to her, "Some day I would like you to see how we do things in the White House kitchen."

Willie answered, "All I am I owe to these, my own people, and I will live and die with them."

Known to generations of prominent Atlantans, Willie supervised the serving of many of the city's largest banquets, including those for such distinguished guests as Andrew Carnegie, Theodore Roosevelt and President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The peak of her catering career came when a luncheon was served for 16,000 persons on the campus of Agnes Scott College, at a meeting of northern and southern Presbyterians. She also catered a dinner for 5,000 Shriners in the city auditorium. Her business was known throughout Georgia, and in North Carolina and South Carolina.

Succumbs to Pneumonia.

Pneumonia, following an attack of influenza ten days ago, resulted in her death at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at her home at 72 Fulton street.

Willie accumulated wealth and became a leader of her own race. She served as treasurer of the national colored Parent-Teachers' Association, as treasurer of the state group, and as president of the E. P. Johnson Parent-Teacher Association.

She was active in civic, church and cultural affairs of her race.

Willie was born in Greenville, Ga., the daughter of slaves. When she was 17 she came to Atlanta, obtaining work as a nurse in the home of Captain and Mrs. William J. Garrett, on Washington street.

Mrs. Garrett's Advice.

Her cooking ability first came to light when she cooked a meal for the Garretts when the regular cook was ill. She soon supplanted the regular cook. A short time later, she married, but it ended unhappily and she sought advice and solace from Mrs. Garrett.

Mrs. Garrett advised her to enter the catering business, pointing out that there was no caterer here, that the city was growing, and that Willie's ability and reputation were well known. Thus she entered the business that grew rapidly.

She attended schools in New York and Boston to improve her work and methods.

Willie is survived by a nephew Dr. J. W. Madison; a niece, Rosa Mae Collier, and three brothers, Mobil and Scott Wimbish, and A. Heard.

Death Takes Mrs. Willie Daniels

Prominent Atlanta Cateress Who Served Theodore, Franklin Roosevelt, Dies

Mrs. Willie Daniels, well known citizen who was highly respected by both white and colored people throughout the country, died Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock at her residence, 72 Fulton street, S. E. after a brief illness of ten days.

As the most distinguished cateress of the South, Mrs Daniels served, during her life time, many of America's most renowned citizens, from which she earned a lucrative livelihood. She was about 66 years old, according to a statement from her only nephew, Dr. J. W. Madison, well known local physician.

She had resided in Atlanta for more than 40 years, and was a big contributor to all worthwhile projects and institutions dedicated to the religious, social and civic life of the community. A member of Friendship Baptist Church, Mrs Daniels also at the time of her passing was president of the Parent-Teachers Association of the E. P. Johnson School, and at one time she was the treasurer of the National Parent-Teacher Association. She was also a trustee of the Leonard Street Home until the insitution passed out of existence recently, and a very close friend of Spelman college.

Mrs. Daniels became ill on Friday, a week ago, while serving a luncheon at Fort McPherson. She never recovered. Among the distinguished characters whom she served during her life time were Andrew Carnegie, the steel king; Theodore Roosevelt, the late President Harding; and President Franklin D. Roosevelt. She served 6,000 people at one time at Agnes Scott College, on the occasion of a Re-Union of the white Presbyterian Church. A banquet of the white Shriners held in Atlanta several years ago was in charge of Mrs. Daniels. A banquet among Atlanta's leading white citizens was not complete without Mrs. Willie Daniels.

She is survived by three brothers, Messrs. Mobile Wimbush and Scott Wimbush, both of Washington, D. C., and William Heard, of Atlanta; one niece, Mrs. Rosa Mae Collins, Atlanta, and a nephew, Dr. J. W. Madison, Atlanta, whose mother, the late Mrs. Amanda Madison, was Mrs. Daniels' sister.

Funeral arrangements will not be completed until arrival of relatives, also of Dr. E. R. Carter, the pastor of Friendship Baptist Church, and Mrs. Daniels' pastor during her long period of residence in Atlanta.

Ivey Brothers, morticians, are in charge of the funeral.

Died, Willie Wimbish Daniel, Atlanta's famed and ageless Negro cateress; of pneumonia; in Atlanta. The daughter of slaves, she moved to Atlanta from Greenville, Ga. in the 1880s, became a supreme authority on Southern cooking, prepared banquets for many a visiting President, always turned up for a job in a shiny motorcar. She claimed she learned to cook from "a Yankee lady, a Mrs. Sherman."

Mourn Passing Of Mrs. Campbell

Final Rites Will Be Held Today For Atlanta School Principal

Mrs. Lena Jones Campbell, of 145 Graves street, N. W., well known resident of Atlanta, and one of the leading public school principals of the city system, passed Friday night at a private hospital after an illness which had resulted from failing health since last December. She will be funeralized this afternoon, 2 o'clock, from the funeral parlor of Ivey Brothers, morticians, on Larkin street, S. W.

Mrs. Campbell devoted the greater part of her life to a successful and fruitful career as a teacher of Atlanta youth. Her first position in the city was as a teacher at the old Gate City School, located at the time on Houston street, N. E., near Butler street. Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, now supervisor of the elementary schools, was principal of the Gate City School in the early days during the time Mrs. Campbell taught there. Her marriage to Mr. Charles Campbell brought a brief interval in the teaching career of Mrs. Campbell, but after about two years folllowing her marriage, she returned to the classroom, this time, a small one-teacher school, known as the Bailor Street School, from which she was promoted to the South Atlanta School, where she taught for seventeen years

Mrs. Campbell had been in the Atlanta public school system long enough to qualify for a pension On account of ill health, she applied for retirement last December, and was retired with pension Her health continued to fail, and finally the end came last Friday.

She was a tirelessworker, who had the children very much at heart. When the students as well as teachers of the South Atlanta School, were informed of Mrs. Campbell's passing, they gave vent to their emotions by weeping.

Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, Mrs. Campbell's co-worker and supervisor during her entire career, stated last night: "She was one of the most loyal principals in the system, always standing up for the administration, and always dependable."

Dr. Willis J. Sutton, superintendent of Atlanta schools, expressed his regrets at her passing, and in reverence to her long years of competent and loyal service has ordered the South Atlanta School closed today at 12 o'clock, noon, in order for teachers and students to attend the funeral services.

Mrs. M. J. Ellynn, a co-teacher of Mrs. Campbell, said that "Mrs Campbell gave her life for the school. Teachers and children cried at the news of her death." At the public school music festival last Friday night, J. Maynard Wartman, music supervisor, dedicated the 1,200 voice children's chorus singing of "Abide With Me" (Monk), to Mrs. Campbell.

The deceased was a member of the First Congregational church, and a graduate of the old Atlanta University. She was known and loved by hundreds of former students, many who are now grown and married, besides the hundreds who are still in school. Mrs. Campbell survived by a husband, Mr. Charles Campbell; one sister, Mrs. Ida Rand of Jacksonville, Florida, who is too ill to attend the funeral; a niece, Miss Clyssa Campbell, Atlanta; and other relatives who include Mrs. G. C. Jenkins, of Atlanta Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steward, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Leonard, of Detroit, Michigan, and Mrs. Ambrosia Campbell, Atlanta.

Dr. D. H. Stanton, of the American Bible Society, will officiate at the funeral rites. Rev. John Clarence Wright, pastor of the First Congregational church, will assist.

Interment will take place at South View cemetary.

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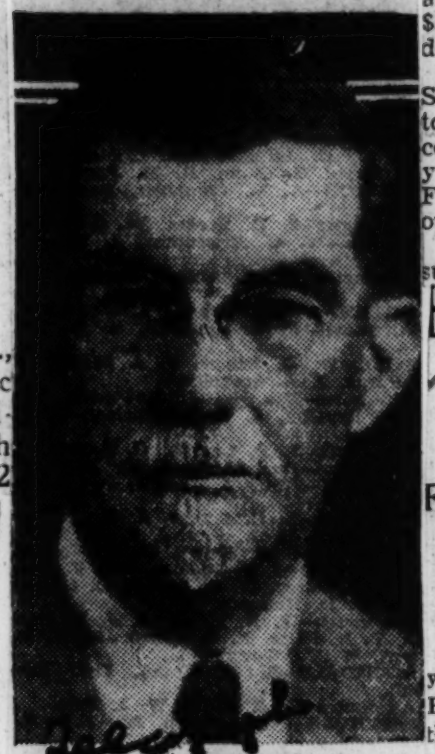

H. A. HUNT, Georgia Negro who rose from poverty to a place of national prominence in the educational field, died yesterday in Washington. Funeral arrangements were not announced yesterday, but the body is expected to be brought back to Fort Valley where he had worked many years.

NEGRO EDUCATOR SUCCUMBS AT 7

Henry A. Hunt, Georgian, Dies in Washington.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., Oct 1.—(AP)—Henry A. Hunt, negro educator who won national attention for his activities among negroes died last night at Washington, D. C., where he was employed as chief of the negro relations section of the Farm Credit Administration. He was 71.

Hunt had served in Washington since 1933, when he was employed as assistant to Henry Morgenthau then governor of the FCA but now secretary of the treasury. In his position, he advised negroes, principally in the south, on how to use the FCA resources and how to form credit unions.

The picturesque six-foot, two-inch educator was born at Sparta Ga., went to Atlanta University and paid his way by working as a carpenter, being graduated in 189(with the bachelor of arts degree

He served variously as principa of a school at Jackson, Miss., and as business manager at Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C., bu his chief interest centered in the Fort Valley Normal and Industria School. Founding the schoo "without cash," he built it up to a plant now estimated as worth $500,000, with around 1,000 students on the rolls.

The Harmon award and the Spingarn medal, both for service to his race, were awarded in recent years. Also he won, about 10 years ago, a Julius Rosenwald Foundation fellowship to study co-operatives in Scandinavia.

His wife and three children survive.

H. A. HUNT EXPIRES OF SHORT ILLNESS

Fort Valley Negro Educator Who Won National Acclaim Dies in Washington

Nationally acclaimed for nearly 50 years spent in service to his race, Henry A. Hunt. Negro principal of the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial school, died in Washington yesterday.

The 70-year-old educator was serving as chief of the Negro relations section of the Farm Credit Administration, a post to which he was summoned two years ago when he suffered a short illness, which proved fatal.

Hunt was born at Sparta and sent himself through school by working as a carpenter. He graduated in 1890 from Atlanta University with the degree of bachelor of arts and immediately set out on a career to raise the educational and social standards of Negroes in this country.

He associated himself with the Peach county institution after serving as principal of a school at Jackson, Miss., and business manager of Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.

Given Recognition

Local Negro groups started the Fort Valley school in 1896 during the wave of interest in industrial education created by Booker T. Washington, but when Hunt took charge it was a small one-building affair with only a few students. It has since developed into a $500,000 plant with approximately 1,000 enrolled.

Hunt built up his school by gaining the interest of such financial sources as George Foster Peabody, the General Education board, Rockefeller foundation and the Julius Rosenwald fund board.

In 1930 he received the Harmon award for outstanding service among Negroes and several years ago he received the Spingarn medal for similar work. About 10 years ago he was given a Rosenwald fellowship to study co-operatives in the Scandinavian countries and spent some time abroad in this work.

Hunt went to Washington in 1933 as assistant to Henry Morgenthau Jr., now secretary of the treasury but then governor of the FCA. Before that he had advised scores of other Negroes, principally in southern states, on how to use the resources of the agency and how to form credit unions.

Trained for Living

Standing six feet, two inches tall, with a well-kept beard, Hunt was a distinguished looking and picturesque character throughout this section.

He aimed to make the Fort Valley school a community center, providing for well-rounded instruction from grammar grades through high school and two years of teacher training. Varied vocational subjects include sewing, cooking, nursing, farm work, plastering, brick laying and carpentry.

"Our chief desire here," Hunt is quoted as having said, "is to insure as far as possible that our students leave with good character and the ability to make a living."

Always anxious to solicit the cooperation of white friends in his efforts to raise the Negro race to higher educational levels, Hunt was convinced his problem depended on both races working in harmony.

His widow, dean of women at the institution, three children and four grandchildren are among the survivors.

Necrology - 1938.

Georgia.

Dixie's Most Famous Cateress, Who Refused To Work At The White House, Buried In Atlanta

Cousin 5-14-38 Girl Friday

Mrs. Willie Wimbish Daniels Had Been Known to Serve As Many As 16,000 People—Served Four Presidents.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 12—(Special)—Mrs. Willie Wimbish Daniel, famous here and throughout the South as a cateress, who with her staff of assistants prepared and served luncheons and banquets for as many as 16,000 people, and who once declined with thanks the offer of the late Mrs. Warren G. Harding of the position of cateress at the White House, died here Sunday after a brief illness from pneumonia, at the beautiful home she had built for herself.

Besides personally directing the filling of orders for her wide clientele, this remarkable womas found time to actively participate in the work of various organizations for the advancement and development of her race. She had served as treasurer of the National Colored Parent-Teacher Association, treasurer of the Association's Georgia Group, and president of the E. P. Johnson Parent-Teacher Association of Atlanta.

Services 'Borrowed'

Coming to Atlanta as a young woman from Greenville, Ga., the famous cateress found employment in the home of the socially prominent Captain and Mrs. William J. Carrett. When the cook fell ill, she replaced her in the emergency and proved so skillful the transfer was made permanent. As her reputation spread outside the family circle, her services were "borrowed" from time to time for planning and serving fashionable luncheons, dinners and baquets, for which she was always paid a handsome fee. About this time she married, but the marriage proved unfortunate, the husband refusing to contribute to her support, and she divorced him. After the separation she saved her earnings and within a year had launched her career as a cateress, in which she amassed a fortune.

Took Special Courses

It was at the urging of her original employer that she finally made the decision to become a professional cateress, but once she became the head of a business of her own, she developed a consuming ambition to reach the top of that profession, a goal she won years ago after taking courses or special training in New York, Boston, and elsewhere. She was a subscriber to every magazine devoted to cooking and catering, and had accumulated a large library of books on the subject, to which she frequently referred.

She loved Atlanta and though she had many opportunities to go elsewhere with offers of fabulous earnings, she refused them all. Every luncheon, dinner or banquet that has been held here for years, honoring famous visitors, was planned by this extraordinary woman, prepared under her direction and served by members of a staff of cooks, chefs and waiters, under her personal supervision.

Served Four Presidents

Among these celebrities were four Presidents of the United States, each, commenting on the delicious food and perfect service, requested an introduction to the one responsible for such perfection. She received their praise with the same smile of appreciation and quiet dignity with which she acknowledged similar tributes to her skill throughout her career. even the offer from Mrs. Harding left her unperturbed, and was declined with the explanation that Atlanta was her home and she did not wish to leave it.

The service furnished by the famous cateress was complete, including if the occasion demanded it, all silverware and dishes used, and her list of clients was so wide as to include many other States besides her native State of Georgia. Trips she and her staff made to other cities, were by automobile. She always arrived first, took full charge and retained it until the event was concluded.

Whether her fortune is as large as has often been reputed is a question of conjecture until her will is probated, as she was generous to a fault, and periodically contributed large sums to every cause for the betterment of her race. A remarkable personality, beloved alike by hundreds of white friends as well as her own people, her passing marks the termination of a life and career that will long be cited as an example that America is still the land of opportunity for those with the will and ambition to succeed no matter how humble the beginning.

Surviving are three brothers: Mobile Wimbish, Scott Wimbish and A. Heard Wimbish; also a nephew, Dr. W. J. Madison, and a niece, Rose Mae Collier, all of Atlanta. Funeral services and interment took place here Monday afternoon.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
May 22, 1938

NEGROES WILL HONOR GEORGE F. PEABODY

The colored citizens of Columbus, and vicinity, through the Ninth Street Branch Y. M. C. A. and colored schools, will come together with friends to honor the memory of the late Dr. George Foster Peabody, Sunday, May 29, at 3:45 p. m. at the Spencer high school auditorium.

A group of well selected voices have been organized to sing some of the favorite melodies in memory of the great character.

Professor H. A. Hunt, of Fort Valley, Georgia, and Dr. R. B. Daniel will be the guest speakers for the occasion.

BRASS TACKS

By H. S. Murphy

DR. H. A. HUNT

THE passing of Henry A. Hunt from educational and official life among American Negroes leaves a void which greatly affects our future and emphasizes the difference between the period when there was distinct leadership among Negroes and this latter day when leadership is at its lowest ebb.

Dr. Hunt's work as an educator is well known, although [illegible] exceedingly doubtful if it is appreciated at its true worth he, like many another simply being taken as a man who by some means became prominent enough to get the Harmon Award, the Spingarn Medal and get into Who's Who in America.

But Henry A. Hunt meant more than something that happened. If he had been of the "just happened" kind, he would have crossed the "line" as he might easily have done, and forgotten all about cotton hands, sharecroppers and laborers of a darker hue, while his soul took its ease among the privileged of America.

Let us assume that he taught school merely for a living. There was no force except the force of character and a burning desire to serve unfortunate humanity that could have driven him from Biddle (now Johnson C. Smith) University to a humbler spot, there to develop an oasis in a desert of ignorance studded with an anti-social spirit that saw glory in the refusal to liberate human souls. Here young Hunt rooted himself in the soil and caused this erstwhile desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose. With a spirit which compromised no human personality he literally won over the community and finally the state, ending his career in a blaze of glory which made his opinion a thing to be reverently respected among men of the whole country.

But there was one thing more in the career of Doctor Hunt of great significance. He spent the closing years of his life as a diligent apostle of cooperation. He was no armchair philosopher in the field of cooperation. He had spent time in those European countries where cooperation had had its most extensive and intensive development and was spending his last energies in an effort to get the idea into the consciousness of the American Negro when death cut short his effort.

Realizing that our nation is different to European nations and yet contains certain elements of population which can wisely use the cooperative idea, he sought to make them cooperation-conscious by using the credit union as a point of contact.

There is a dire need of a consecrated leadership to succeed men like Doctor Hunt as they fall in battle. Where are they? Where are the "tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog, in public duty and in private thinking"?

Taps for Henry A. Hunt

The death of Dr. Henry A. Hunt removes from the stage of education and industry one of the most unique characters of this generation. Catching more than any other contemporary the spirit of Booker T. Washington, he was the first to make the effective emphasis in agricultural development and its accompanying education. He came to Fort Valley in due time to lay on the ground floor of that great institution the basic principles of what was still in its infant stage at Tuskegee. In the heart of Middle Georgia and in the midst of some of the finest farm land in the state, Fort Valley High and Industrial school was to become a mecca for the farmers of that section. Hand in hand with its industrial activities, Fort Valley carried on extension work for teachers and farmers. In the scope of this combination, the name of Henry Hunt became a household word in that section. His activities took him to every nook and corner of the state in the interest of better rural schools, teachers and farmers. He taught the live-at-home idea and brought the farmers of this state more in touch with the ever progressive ideals now climaxing a complete renovation of rural education and living.

It was from this great work that he was called to Washington where he passed, as a member of the Farm Credit Board. His intense interest in the farmers, his wide acquaintance with their problems, his versatility gained in his broad experience in their struggles, were assets few men at Washington had.

Dividing his time between his well established school, he worked in the credit department at Washington as a member of the now famous 'Black Cabinet." Not only did Mr. Hunt function in that particular field, he was accessable to any member of his group who desired political contact.

Henry Hunt was the devout commoner. His fine personality, his aristicratic air and his gallant bearing never in an instant raised him from the "common touch." Always ready and willing to talk, interesting and sympathetic, he carried on in his peculiar fashion.

In these trying times when farmers are on their mettle, struggling for existence, the maintenance of their lands for the type of credit due them, Mr. Hunt's work is indespensible. The Negro farmer, whose credit has always been limited has experienced even in good times the hard struggle of buying land. When the present crisis made itself manifest, and there was a wild scramble among the "preferred creditors" for funds to carry on, it took such a man as Henry Hunt to look after the interests of forgotten men.

If was through his effort that resettlement projects in Georgia were set up for Negroes. In his work he perfected the credit union idea among industrial groups of the race and at the time of his untimely and unfortunate death, he was in Washington on business for the colored farmers.

His life and teachings were in keeping with the motto of his Alma Mater. Atlanta University, "Find a way or make a way." Henry Hunt made a way. He taught others to make their way and over the frosty fields of bitter trials, hard experiences and disorder he led the memorial charge that in time will reclaim our portion in this sorely disturbed scheme of things.

May his bones rest in peace.

Ft. Valley, Ga., Leader-Tribune
October 6, 1938

H. A. Hunt, Negro Educator, Dead

Nationally acclaimed for nearly 50 years spent in service to his race, Henry A. Hunt, Negro principal of the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial school, died in Washington Saturday morning following a short illness.

The 70-year-old educator was serving as chief of the Negro relations section of the Farm Credit Administration, a post to which he was summoned two years ago.

Hunt was born at Sparta and put himself through school by working as a carpenter. He graduated in 1890 from Atlanta University with the degree of bachelor of arts and immediately set out on a career to raise the educational and social standards of Negroes in this country.

He associated himself with the Peach county institution after serving as principal of a school at Jackson, Miss., and business manager of Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.

Given Recognition

Local Negro groups started the Fort Valley school in 1896 during the wave of interest in industrial education created by Booker T. Washington, but when Hunt took charge it was a small one-building affair with only a few students. It has since developed into a $500,000 plant with approximately 1,000 enrolled.

Hunt built up his school by gaining the interest of such financial sources as George Foster Peabody, the General Education Board, Rockefeller foundation and the Julius Rosenwald fund board.

In 1930 he received the Harmon award for outstanding service among Negroes and several years ago he received the Spingarn medal for similar work. About 10 years ago he was given a Rosenwald fellowship to study co-operatives in the Scandinavian countries and spent some time abroad in this work.

Hunt went to Washington in 1933 as assistant to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., now secretary of the treasury but then governor of the FCA. Before that he had advised scores of other Negroes, principally in southern states, on how to use the resources of the agency and how to form credit unions.

Trained for Living

Standing six feet, two inches tall, with a well-kept beard, Hunt was a distinguished looking and picturesque character throughout this section.

He aimed to make the Fort Valley school a community center, providing for well-rounded instruction from grammar grades through high school and two years of teacher training. Varied vocational subjects include sewing, cooking, nursing, farm work, plastering, brick laying and carpentry.

"Our chief desire here," Hunt is quoted as having said, "is to insure as far as possible that our students leave with honest character and the ability to make a living."

Always anxious to solicit the cooperation of white friends in his efforts to raise the Negro race to higher educational levels. Hunt was convinced his problem depended on both races working in harmony.

His widow, dean of women at the institution, three children and four grandchildren are among the survivors.

Funeral services were held in the school auditorium Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, conducted by Rev. W. H. Marshall, retired chaplain of the school.

Among those paying tribute to the memory of Professor Hunt were G. A. Walton of Atlanta, G. A. Towns, assistant principal of the school, and C. L. Shepard.

His remains were buried on the campus of the school which he loved and served so faithfully and well.

Necrology-1938

Georgia

Macon, Ga., News
September 15, 1938

DEATH OF A SUCCESSFUL NEGRO FARMER

Macon county has some Negro farmers who bear an enviable reputation as citizens. One of the number, Moses Green, died recently at the home of his daughter, Rachel Hill. He was the father of fourteen children, nine of whom are still living, and his wife survives him.

He joined St. Paul's church forty-two years ago, but in later years he had moved his membership to Bethel Baptist Church. The first four years of his life was spent as a slave, but in old age he was unwilling to ask for an old-age pension. He had been proud of his success as a farmer in his younger days.

His wife and children are as follows: Hetty Green, Harrison Green, Mary Bell Williams, Rachel Hill, all of Marshallville; Matt Green of Newton, Seneca Green and Annie B. Christian of Detroit, Michigan; Edinburgh Green, Akron, Ohio; Felder Green, Atlanta; Effie L. Coffee of Rhine. They are all subscribers to the Macon newspapers.

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Bainbridge, Ga., Post-Searchlight
September 22, 1938

Respected Negro Dies After Brief Illness

Last Rites For Will Thornton Held Wednesday Afternoon.

Will Thornton, 63, a well known and respected negro, of this city, died at his home on the corner of Planter and Russ Streets Tuesday morning at 8:00 o'clock. Will had been ill with an attack of Brill's fever for about 10 days and his death on Tuesday was attributed to complications which developed in the last several days.

He is the son of the late John Thornton, a former pastor of the local First African Baptist Church. Up until five years ago he owned and operated a barber shop, which was patronized solely by the white citizens of this county. For the past five years he has been connected with the Atlanta Life Insurance Company. Will took an active part in all church affairs, serving as President of the Choir and treasurer of the First African Baptist Church, of which he had been a devout member for many years. He is survived by his sister, Eva M. Bynes of this city. Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 from the First African Baptist Church. A large number of his white friends sent floral offerings and attended the last rites.

Head Of Negro Farm Credit Program Dies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—(AP)—Henry A. Hunt, chief of the negro relations section of the Farm Credit Administration, died last night after a short illness. He was 71.

Hunt had advised scores of other negroes, principally in Southern states, on how to use the resources of the FCA and how to form credit unions.

He had come here Nov. 7, 1933, as assistant to Henry Morgenthau, now secretary of the treasury but then governor of the FCA.

His latest recognition was when the administration summoned him to Washington for the farm credit assignment.

His widow, dean of women at the Fort Valley School; three children and four grandchildren survive him.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 2, 1938

Henry A. Hunt, Famous Negro Educator, Dies

FORT VALLEY, Ga., Oct. 1.—(AP)—Relatives here were notified Saturday of the death of Henry A. Hunt, 70-year-old negro educator, who achieved national fame for his work among negroes.

He died Saturday morning at Washington, where he was summoned two years ago to serve as special assistant to the governor of the farm credit administration. He had been ill for several days.

Hunt was a picturesque figure of the southland. Born at Sparta, Ga., he earned his own way as he went to school.

He attended Atlanta University, earning his expenses by working as a carpenter, and was graduated in 1890. Thirty-five years ago he launched the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School for Negroes.

Starting with nothing, Hunt saw the school develop into a plant now valued at around $500,000 with an enrollment of approximately 1,000.

In 1930, he received the Harmon Award for outstanding service among negroes. Some years ago he received the Spingarn Medal for similar work. About ten years ago he was granted a Julius Rosenwald Foundation Fellowship to study co-operatives in the Scandinavian countries and spent some time abroad in this work.

Savannah, Ga., Press
October 1, 1938

H. A. HUNT DIED TODAY; NOTED NEGRO EDUCATOR

Georgian Won Many Honors and Was Serving His Country.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., Oct. 1 (AP).—Relatives here were notified today of the death of H. A. Hunt, 70-year-old negro educator who achieved national fame for his work among negroes.

He died this morning at Washington, where he was summoned two years ago to serve as special assistant to the governor of the Farm Credit Administration. He had been ill for several days.

Hunt, six feet, two inches tall and slender, was a picturesque figure of the Southland. Born at Sparta, Ga. he earned his own way as he went to school.

He attended Atlanta University earning his expenses by working as a carpenter, and was graduated in 1890. Thirty-five years ago he launched the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School for negroes.

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Prof. Henry A. Hunt of Fort Valley School Dies In Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C. —Henry A. Hunt, principal of the Fort Valley High and Industrial School for 35 years and who was with the Farm Credit Administration as assistant to the Governor, died here suddenly, Saturday morning.

A graduate of Atlanta University, Prof. Hunt was formerly a teacher at Biddle University and since 1903 had been principal at Fort Valley School.

Survivors are a wife, Mrs. Florence Johnson Hunt, sister of Attorney E. A. Johnson and Mrs. Tempie Burge, New York City; three children, Mrs. Dorothy Wolf of New York, Mrs. Adele Gray of Chicago and H. A. Hunt jr., of Fort Valley; four grandchildren besides a host of friends.

Funeral services are scheduled to be held on the campus at Fort Valley School on Wednesday with interment on the school grounds.

The late Mr. Hunt had been prominently identified with the Southern Interracial Commisison from its inception, was active with the farmers' and teachers' organizations of the South and was recipient of the Spingarn medal from the N.A.A.C.P. and the Harmon Award from the Harmon Foundation for distinguished service to the race.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
October 2, 1938

NEGRO EDUCATOR SUCCUMBS AT 71

Henry A. Hunt, Georgian, Dies in Washington.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., Oct 1.—(AP)—Henry A. Hunt, negro educator who won national attention for his activities among negroes, died last night at Washington, D. C., where he was employed as chief of the negro relations section of the Farm Credit Administration. He was 71.

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He served variously as principal of a school at Jackson, Miss., and as business manager at Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C., but his chief interest centered in the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School. Founding the school "without cash," he built it up to a plant now estimated as worth $500,000, with around 1,000 students on the rolls.

The Harmon award and the Spingarn medal, both for service to his race, were awarded in recent years. Also he won, about 10 years ago, a Julius Rosenwald Foundation fellowship to study cooperatives in Scandinavia.

Famous Principal of Community School In Ft. Valley Ga., Harmon Medal Winner, Victim of Heart Attack; Body To Be Interred In School Campus.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—Death came to Dr. Henry A. Hunt, one of America's foremost educators, following a heart attack early Saturday morning at the home of S. W. Rutherford, former insurance magnate, where Dr. Hunt lived. He was 71 years old.

At the time of his death, Dr. Hunt was principal emeritus of Fort Valley Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga., on leave, and chief of the Negro Relations Section of the Farm Credit Administration.

In this capacity, he had rendered remarkable service to the Negro farmers of the South. For six years he had traveled in all the Southern States, speaking to farm groups, smoothing out difficult situations and extending the benefits of the Department of Agriculture.

However, before going into the service of the Farm Credit Administration, after being importuned by friends, Dr. Hunt had distinguished himself at Fort Valley Industrial School, of which he was principal for 34 years.

In recognition of this work, he received the Harmon Gold Medal and Education Award in 1930 "for his development of a training center for Negro youth which has markedly improved the life in a community of 300,000 people."

Mr. Hunt was graduated from Atlanta University in 1890 with the degree of bachelor of arts. He embarked on a career of industrial education in the South along the lines laid down at Tuskegee Institute and Hampton. He became principal of a school at Jackson, Miss., and at one time was business manager of Biddle College, now Johnson C. Smith University, at Charlotte, N.C.

He is survived by his wife, the former Florence Johnson, of Fort Valley; a son, Harold Hunt, and two daughters, one in Chicago and one in New York.

His body was shipped to Fort Valley Sunday evening by his son. It is to be interred on the campus of the school, fifty feet from his residence.

Macon, Ga., News
October 4, 1938

EDITORIAL

With Tools He Had

H. A. Hunt was a distinguished man who did a remarkable piece of work in bringing practical education to Georgia Negroes.

He died Saturday in Washington but in his lifetime he had contributed substantially to the continuing task of building across the centuries a bridge over which masses of Negroes yet must pass.

He was 70 years old. For 35 of his years he had been principal of the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial school. With his own hands and his own carpenter's tools he built the first unit of this institution, and a splendid understanding and a great mind showed him how to use the simple equipment at hand to build toward something greater.

He was a man of amazing versatility in that he was both an idealist and a plainly practical man, a skilled laborer and a great thinker. By recognizing the whole problem to which he was trying to contribute a part of the solution, he was able to work cleanly to the point.

Dr. Hunt was born in Georgia and the fact that he remained in Georgia to do his greatest and most difficult work is a testimonial to his idealism. He worked his way through Atlanta University as a carpenter and remained convinced that one of the first steps toward improving the status of the Negro race in the South lies in industrial education.

In this conviction he built the school at Fort Valley. He was able gradually to obtain endowments to enlarge it and to sustain it—for even less than schools for white youths are Negro institutions able to look to the student body to help finances materially.

He made the school outstanding in the South and in the nation. He constantly used it to equip Negro youths with the knowledge that would be helpful to them now. He saw in that method—even though it could touch only a small number of his race—the most immediate means of enabling Negroes to raise their living standard in the South.

He had no delusions about the difficulty of his undertaking, and if he ever had any, they would have been dispelled quickly in the face of poverty, misunderstanding and the everlasting question of the ultimate objective in liberating the Negro from slavery of ignorance.

But he always kept a fine sense of balance between the distant ultimate and the immediate next. He was a wise man like whom the South needs many but may have few.

this characteristic. It was always easy to approach him, and one had in him a ready listener. He was genuine in character. His life's work represents his idea of not doing a shabby job. Mr. Hunt's was a great humanitarian spirit; he had a real interest in the common people of both races. The underprivileged had in him a champion; he never got away from them. The results of his labors belong to us as to mankind everywhere."

President Peters finished his eulogy by reminding the audience that: "Not by dying, but through living has Dr. Hunt found an immortality in the minds and hearts of men."

Antebellum Negro Dies in Leesburg

LEESBURG, Oct. 13—Rev. Tillman Sims, 86, Negro, died at his home in Palmyra district in Lee county Tuesday afternoon. He was born a slave near where he died and was owned by the prominent Cocke family of Lee county in antebellum days.

He has been a Baptist preacher since early manhood. At the time of his death he had been pastor of the famous Jordan Grove church in Lee county for more than 40 years.

This church has thousands of members scattered over the United States. He has been pastor of Wooden Grove church in Leesburg for more than 50 years. He was pastor of Friendship church in Albany.

Macon Ga. Telegraph
December 1, 1938

Negro Field Man For NYA Expires

Henry Thomas Heard, 560 Broad street, Negro field supervisor for 60 counties in the third Works Progress Administration district, died at the Macon hospital yesterday.

Miss Mamie Vinson, WPA supervisor for this district, commended the work of Heard yesterday, saying "he was one of the most efficient and highly educated Negroes I have known."

Funeral services will be held Friday after a number of out-of-town relatives have been notified of the death.

Hold Memorial For H. A. Hunt

Paine College Honors Dead Educator

AUGUST, Ga., Oct. 19 (ANP)—Paine college this week paid tribute to the late Dr. Henry A. Hunt, who for 34 years was principal of Fort Valley Normal Institute in Fort Valley, Ga., and recently administrative assistant in the Farm Credit Administration, Washington. The memorial services took place one week to the hour after the deceased had addressed the students and faculty of Paine on the same platform.

E. C. Peters, president of Paine, in his remarks to the audience, stressed Mr. Hunt's outstanding characteristics. He observed:

"One of the most reliable tests of greatness is simplicity in manner and directness of approach. Mr. Hunt possessed

Necrology – 1938

Georgia

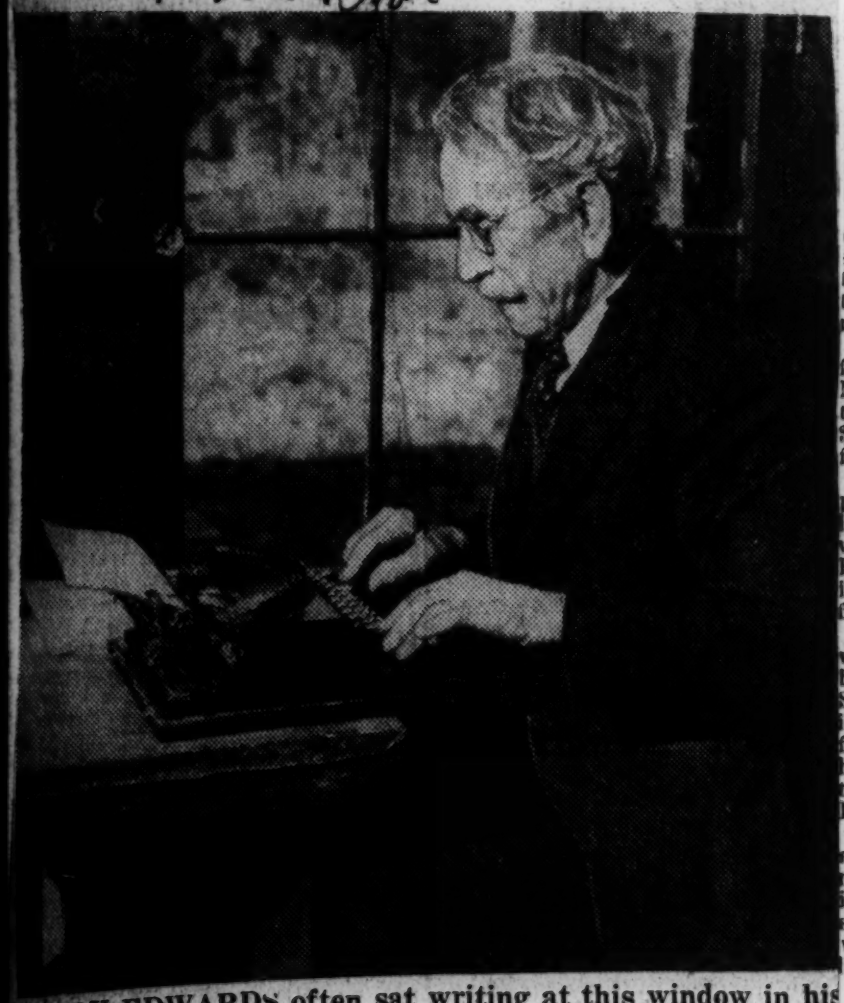
SPARTA NEGRO DIES IN MACON

The death of Powell Andrews at Macon Sunday morning is of interest to many white people as well as Negroes in Central Georgia, and especially in Sparta, where he was born in 1869. In his early youth he came to Macon as a carpenter, and worked at his trade several years. He did housebuilding work for the late George B. Jewett, who gave him the janitor's job in the banking and insurance business, and this employment lasted as long as Mr. Jewett lived.

Then a similar employment was found at the Georgia-Alabama Business College. No more upright and dependable man ever lived, said his employer, when the death occurred.

Four daughters and one son survive.

Rites for Edwards Are Set for Today



HARRY EDWARDS often sat writing at this window in his rustic Kingfisher cabin home at Holly Bluff, six miles from Macon. Woods surrounding the simple dwelling could be seen as he worked on the short stories and sketches with which he busied himself in the latter years of his life. (Staff photo by Coke.)

Relatives and friends of Harry Stillwell Edwards will pay last tribute to the noted Macon author at funeral services in First Presbyterian church at 3 p.m. today.

Mr. Edwards died early yesterday morning at the Middle Georgia hospital, where he had been sent Tuesday with a severe case of bronchitis. Pneumonia developed later.

The bronchial ailment, common in the latter years of his life, came while the 83-year-old writer was enjoying bright autumn days driving through the woodland roads near his Holly Bluff home in an automobile recently given him by Henry Ford.

Simple rites have been arranged in accordance with Mr. Edward's wishes. Mrs. J. C. Rousseau, organist, will play his three favorite musical selections: O Thou Sublime Sweet Evening Star (Wagner, from Thannhauser; Ah Sweet Mystery of Life (Victor Herbert), and Schubert's Serenade.

The Rev. Albert Grady Harris, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Matthew M. Warren, rector of Christ church, will officiate and burial will be at Rose Hill cemetery.

Friend of Prsecidents

Mr. Edwards was a man of versatility—editor, writer, novelist, poet, lecturer and scholar. In literature he was pre-eminently a short story writer.

A friend of several presidents, he wrote the Negro folk tale Eneas Africanus, which exceeded 1,000,000 copies since its publication in 1919.

Mr. Edwards was the author of hundreds of other stories, including Sons and Fathers, a 155,000-word novel he wrote in 23 days to win a $10,000 prize in a Chicago newspaper's mystery story contest.

Newspaper trained, he followed his wife's suggestion in writing fiction stories based on real incidents and traditions. Mrs. Edwards sketched the first plot and it was sold to a magazine for $75.

Mr. Edwards, whose rustic Kingfisher cabin on his plantation near Macon has drawn many notable visitors, once said he'd "rather win a $200 prize than sell a story outright for $400."

He recalled having met various presidents, including Grant, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Davis and Coolidge. He called Jefferson Davis "the greatest president America ever knew." He was a personal friend of Henry Ford.

Mr. Edwards told how he had always aspired to be a soldier. As a boy during the War Between the States, he drilled with other youths in Macon, hoping to join the Confederate army, until he was told by his mother that he was "too young to die." He was twice appointed by President Grant to Annapolis.

He was unable to accept the first appointment because, he said, his mother told him never to come home if he put on a blue uniform. His second appointment came when he was six months beyond the age limit.

Son of Poet

He tried to go to Cuba during the Spanish-American war but got no closer than Key West, Fla. During the World war he was told he was "too old for service."

He was born at Macon April 23, 1855, thes on of James Corson Edwards, a Georgia poet of note prior to the War Between the States, and Elizabeth Friffing Hunt Edwards. He was educated in private schools up to the age of 15 when he was appointed a clerk in a branch of the U. S. treasury at Washington.

Resigning at 18, Mr. Edwards returned to Macon and after two years of bookkeeping, took a night course in law at Mercer University. Upon graduation he was admitted to the Macon bar. Displeased with law, he began writing newspaper sketches and became noted overnight by two of them, The Dooly County Safe and The Man on the Monument.

He advanced to associate editor and joint owner of the controlling interest in The Macon Telegraph. Later he was part owner and associate editor of The Macon Evening News.

In 1881 he married Mary Roxie Lane, daughter of Col. Andrew Jackson Lane. She died in 1922. They were parents of five children.

Mr. Edwards began contributing to magazines in 1886. His success and popularity were immediate. He became a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and the Authors league. His LL. D. degree was received from Mercer. He was an Elk, a Master Mason and honorary Rotarian.

Former Postmaster

He seconded the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt in a notable speech at Chicago in 1904 and became referee in Georgia, naming all postmasters for appointment. He was postmaster at Macon from 1901 to 1913. Mr. Edwards originated the famous Stone Mountain Memorial half dollar.

His home, Holly Bluff, was a few miles east of Macon. His plantation covers two square miles. On it is much forest and near a lake is Kingfish cabin where he did much of his writing.

The historic plantation was leased to the government as a training camp during the World War, but he reserved his residence in the camp and occupied it with Mrs. Edwards and a daughter throughout the war.

Mr. Edwards is survived by one son, Jackson Lane of Atlanta; daughter, Miss Roxilane Edwards of Macon; and seven grandchildren, Prentiss Stillwell Edwards Jr., Crawford Brown Edwards, Mary Lane Edwards, Jackson Lane Edwards Jr., Harriett Stillwell Edwards, Mrs. Rosser Smith, and Mrs. J. B. Felmet; two daughters-in-law, Mrs. Prentiss Edwards and Mrs. Jackson Lane Edwards, and a sister-in-law, Mrs. J. W. Edwards, who is believed to be on the road to recovery from pneumonia at the same hospital where Mr. Edwards had been under treatment.

Mrs. Lizzie Phinizy, One Of Surviving Ex-Slaves, Passe

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 3.—Mrs Lizzie Phinizy, 102, one of the surviving ex-slaves of Richmond county, died at her resident Friday morning, October 28, 54 Fenwick street, where she lived alone.

Mrs. Phinizy was born in Winchester, Va., before the war between the States and was sold to a family who moved to Millen, Ga. after emancipation, she has lived in Augusta.

Birmingham, Ala. Post
October 24, 1938

'Author Of 'Africanus' Dies At 84

Harry Stillwell Edwards Won Fame With Story Of Wandering Negro

By United Press.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 22.—Harry Stillwell Edwards, whose Aeneas Africanus—the story of the wanderings of a Southern Negro—sold 1,000,000 copies, died early today of bronchial pneumonia. He was 84.

Edwards, dean of Georgia writers, was a close friend of Henry Ford. The manufacturer often visited with him on his trips to Georgia for the Winter.

In recent years Edwards had lived in retirement at Holly Bluff, near here. He became ill a week ago.

Edwards was born in Macon. He studied law but instead of practicing became a reporter on The Macon Telegraph and later associate editor.

Edwards' first published story was Elder Brown's Backslide. Years later when The Chicago Record offered $10,000 prize for a mystery story Edwards decided to enter 23 days before the contest closed. He went to work in Kingfisher cabin, at Holly Bluff, but was frequently interrupted by the neighbors' children. He promised them bicycles if they would leave him alone. Part of the $10,000 he won for Sons and Fathers went to purchase 13 bicycles.

Edwards wrote Aeneas Africanus in 1919. It was regarded as one of the finest of all treatments of Negro philosophy.

He also write short stories and poems and in his active years was in demand as a lecturer.

Milledgeville Ga. Times
November 23, 1938

COLORED NEWS

By

Emmett West

Alonzo M. Slater, 80, well-known negro, died yesterday after an illness of several months. Funeral services will be conducted today at 3 p.m. at Flagg's Chapel. Rev. E. A. Houston and Rev. Wright will officiate.

Slater has been a leading figure in affairs of Milledgeville negroes for many years. He was a page in the Georgia Legislature while the capital was in Milledgeville and later was a contractor. Many of the older homes of Milledgeville citizens were constructed by Slater.

In addition to his work as a contractor, Slater has been an undertaker here for the last 25 years. He has been secretary and treasurer of the Old Capitol Drug Company here since its organization.

Slater is survived by his wife, four sons, Dixie Slater, Columbus, Forest Slater, Chicago, Richard P. Slater, Milledgeville, Charles Slater, Columbus; one daughter, Maggie King, Albany and one brother, Charlie Gibson, who for 35 years was an instructor at Tuskeegee Institute, Tuskeegee, Alabama.

Macon, Ga., News
December 1, 1938

Negro Supervisor Passes in Macon

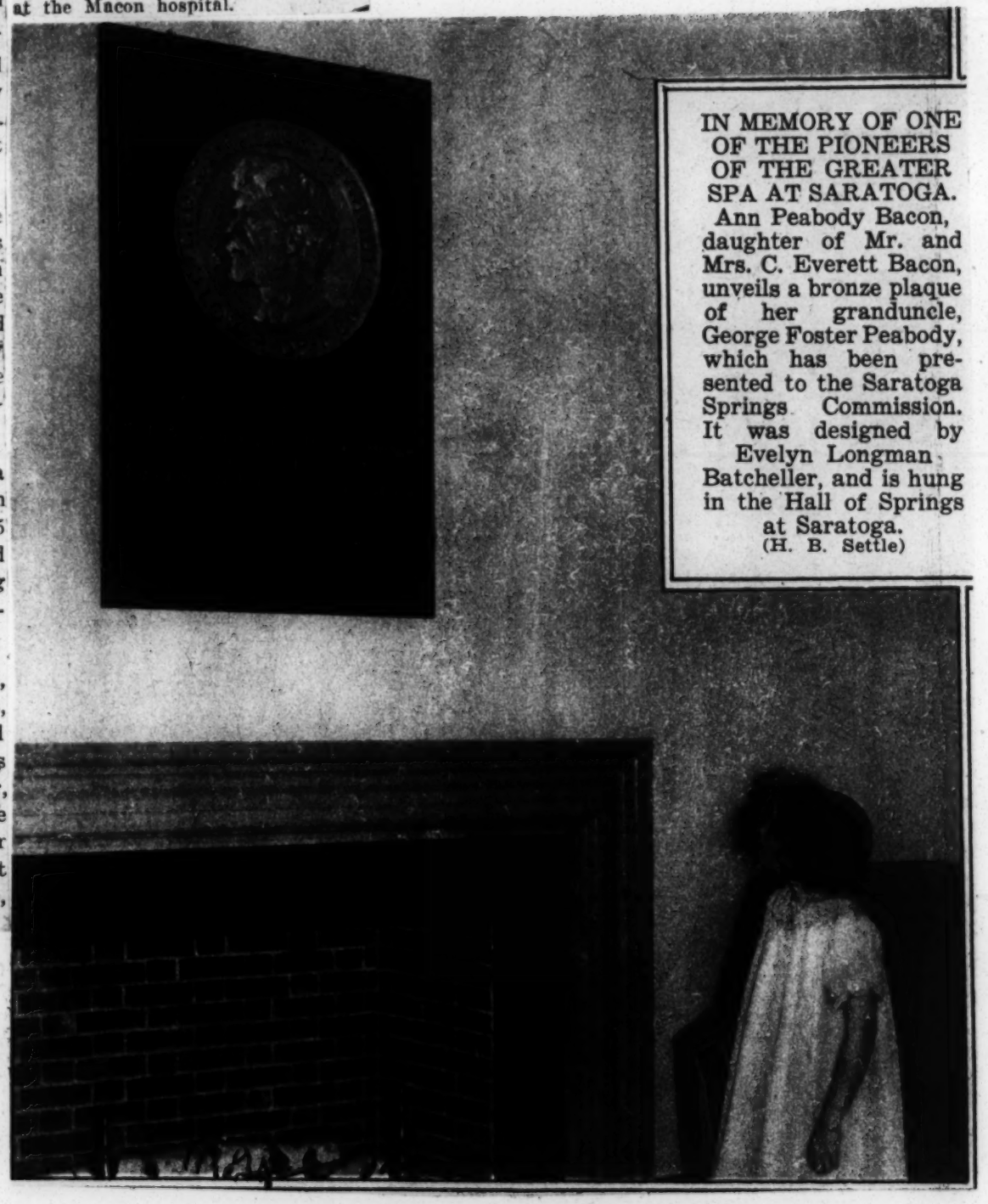
Henry Thomas Heard to Be Buried in LaGrange

Funeral services for Henry Thomas Heard, assistant Negro field supervisor of Works Progress Administration education division, who died yesterday, will be held at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow.

Services will be at Holsey Methodist church at 261 Washington avenue and will be attended by the entire local WPA education staff. Burial will be at his former home, LaGrange.

Mrs. Vera Rodenberry, district education supervisor, said Heard was one of the most efficient workers in her department and that his place would be "extremely hard to fill." She commended his educational training and his dependability.

He had been ill for some time with a heart ailment and for more than a week had been in a critical condition at the Macon hospital.



IN MEMORY OF ONE OF THE PIONEERS OF THE GREATER SPA AT SARATOGA. Ann Peabody Bacon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Everett Bacon, unveils a bronze plaque of her granduncle, George Foster Peabody, which has been presented to the Saratoga Springs Commission. It was designed by Evelyn Longman Batcheller, and is hung in the Hall of Springs at Saratoga.
(H. B. Settle)

Necrology - 1938

Illinois.

1857 - CLARENCE DARROW - 1938
(AN APPRECIATION)

A tree has fallen in the silence of the forest. Clarence Darrow is dead. A man whose life emphasized itself upon the character of the nation by deeds as well as words. His ability was an acknowledged fact, and could have been sold at times for a fabulous price. He chose, however, to turn his gifts of intellect and legal knowledge to the defense of those who most needed defending.

It is opportune that we should speak of him, and that phase of his life which had strict application to an oppressed people. In his defense of liberty and human rights, he knew neither color nor creed. To him the rights of mankind were universal.

By way of emphasizing the character of his life, we relate one of the morsels of his great soul: "The truth is no man is white, and no man is black. We are all freckled." The word "freckled" need not apply alone to the color of one's skin; nt may easily be applied to the color of one's character. In other words, Clarence Darrow knew and was able to comprehend that no race of people had been cast in a perfect mold.

It has been said that we cannot fittingly survey and understand the beauties of a mountain until we have moved far enough from it to get the proper perspective. The real value and the proper computation of Darrow's life must wait for other and more distant hands. However, he lived, thought, labored and worked in the sunshine of life; ever reflecting wholesome and sympathetic ideals with his fellow man.

Clarence Darrow

Probably his greatest human quality was his ability to regard all men as his brothers; a task and a responsibility which seems incapable of comprehension by those who profess to hold opposite religious views from those of himself. This should teach the white church a lesson.

The removal of this noble soul by death is a distinct loss, not only to the black man whose cause he has often championed, but a loss equally irreparable to democracy, as Darrow himself has striven to exemplify.

was one of the first of her race to record her voice on wax records for phonographic reproduction.

The remains were shipped to Chicago where funeral services will be held Thursday. She is survived by a widower, a mother-in-law, Mrs. Anna S. Garnes, and two sisters-in-law, Mrs. Helen Maxwell, Detroit, and Miss Clara Garnes. She was a member of the A.K.A. sorority. Many telegrams of condolence have been received at the Garnes home, 3426 Calumet avenue, Chicago.

LINCOLN U. INSTRUCTOR MRS. GARNES, SUCCUMBS

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo. —Mrs. Antoinette Garnes, instructor in the music department of Lincoln university, died here Saturday afternoon, June 25, at St. Francis hospital after an illness of one week.

Mrs. Garnes was teaching in the Lincoln university extension summer school in Caruthersville when she became ill and was brought to the hospital here Monday, June 20, by M. C. Langford, also member of the Lincoln U. extension faculty.

Elected to the Lincoln faculty in September, 1937, Mrs. Garnes gained respect of students and faculty through her work. She was a talented musician and singer and held both bachelor and master's degrees from the Chicago Musical college with a major in voice.

She was graduated with the highest honors bestowed by the school, receiving the diamond medal for highest achievement and was selected to sing with the Chicago Symphony orchestra. She had sung with the Chicago Opera company.

Before going to Lincoln, Mrs. Garnes taught at Hampton institute and at Wilberforce university.

She was the wife of a prominent dentist, Dr. Harry Garnes, 3426 Calumet avenue, Chicago.

MRS. A. GARNES NOTED SINGER DIES SUDDENLY

Taught At Hampton And Wilberforce: Sang For Opera Company

(Photo on Page 2)

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., July —Mrs. Antoinette Garnes, wife o Dr. Harry Garnes, prominent dentist of Chicago, died in the St. Francis hospital here last Saturday after a short illness. She was attacked Tuesday with a stomach ailment while attending the extension school of Lincoln university which is in session at Caruthersville, and rushed here for medical aid.

Mrs. Garnes, at the time of her death, was completing her first year's work as head of the vocal department of Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., before coming here she taught two years at Hampton Institute, Va., and two years at Wilberforce university.

She was a graduate of the public schools of Detroit, Mich., and Howard university. Possessing a soprano voice of remarkable range she entered the Chicago Musical college and gained two degrees. For many years she sang with the Chicago Civic Opera company, and

Dr. Ernest Hall, Scholar And Successful Minister, Succumbs In Springfield

Held Rank As One Of Ablest Preachers Of Race; Had Been Pastor Of East Mt. Zion In Cleveland, O. 12 Years

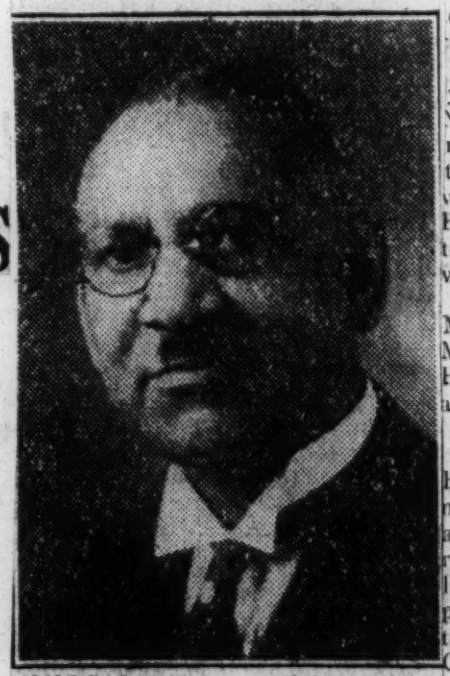
Springfield, Ill., (Special)—Rev. Ernest Hall, A. M., D. D., passed away at five o'clock Sunday morning at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Annie Sallie, 1701 E. Adams street, this city. Dr. Hall had just been in this city at the home of his sister for one month when the end came. He had been a patient sufferer for about five years as the result of an accident which he sustained when he fell from a barber's chair in Cleveland. Best medical advice and attention obtainable had been bestowed upon him in this city as well as in Cleveland, where he had pastored the East Mt. Zion Baptist church for more than a dozen years.

Notice of his death was immediately sent to Baptist headquarters at Nashville by wire. The remains will be taken from Springfield to Cleveland, where funeral services will be held at one o'clock Friday, Nov. 9, in the main auditorium of East Mt. Zion church, which is located at 2171 E. 103rd St.

Dr. Hall is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Annie Sallie and Mrs. Mae Mosby, a brother, a nephew, Alfred Hall, niece, Miss Emma Jean Mosby and other relatives.

News of the death of Dr. Ernest Hall reached Nashville Monday morning. The said intelligence came addressed to Henry Allen Boyd, secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board. It said: "Brother passed this morning. Will wire details later. Funeral to be held in Cleveland." Rev. Mr. Boyd was en route to Nashville from Buffalo, N. Y., via Chicago when this message was relayed to him and overtook him in Chicago. He at once got in touch with the Chicago ministers.

He found that the Baptist Ministers Conference was in session at Antioch Baptist church, 51st Street and Indiana Ave., so he immediately went to the conference, and by the courtesy of Rev. A. Hubbard, D. D., the president, he made the announce-



N.N.P.A.

THE LATE REV. ERNEST HALL, A. M., D. D., former pastor East Mt. Zion Baptist Church, member of the International Lesson Committee, Editor of "Oriental Lights" of Cleveland, Ohio, whose funeral will be held from the church auditorium, 2171 E. 103rd St., at 1 P. M., Friday.

ment. Chicago was stunned by the news.

Upon his arrival in the city Tuesday morning Rev. Boyd received the following telegram: "Cleveland, O., Rev. H. A. Boyd, Nashville—Local committee just met; have selected you as master of ceremonies; funeral to be held at one o'clock Friday, Dec. 9. Margaret Dupree."

Secretary Boyd, after receiving this Message, made arrangements to leave the city to be present. He also sent out one hundred notices to the "Key Men" and telegrams to the officers of the National Baptist Convention of America.

The passing of Dr. Hall removes from the Baptist ranks one of the outstanding ministers, lecturers, writers, educators. He has served more than twenty years as a member of the International Lesson Committee of the International Council of Religious Education, which appointment came to him through Secretary Boyd of the National Baptist Publishing Board. He was also one of the editorial contributors of the periodicals published under the auspices of the National Baptist Convention of America under the caption of "Oriental Lights."

Prior to Dr. Hall's illness he continued to write this department, and had previously served in the Bible Conference Department of the Sunday School Congress. His last public service was when he delivered the annual Sunday School Congress sermon in the main auditorium of Stowe High School on the second Sunday in June, 1937.

Dr. Hall was one of the factors in the development of the great religious program of the young people of his denomination. He had made many trips abroad. Several times he visited the Holy Land. He had pastored in Bloomington, Ill.; Pittsburgs, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga., and in Cleveland, Ohio, and had been before the National Baptist Convention of America as an outstanding attendant and member for forty years. During all of this period he was a close personal friend to the late Dr. R. H. Boyd. He was in this city to the funeral services held over the remains of this giant leader. He has been a life-long friend of Henry Allen Boyd. He came to this city from Bloomington to act as best man when Secretary Boyd was united in holy matrimony at Mt. Olive Baptist church more than thirty years ago.

Illinois.

Necrology-1938

Clarence Darrow, Friend Of Race, Dies

ILL TWO MONTHS

Clarence Darrow outstanding liberal lawyer and crusader for equal rights for all mankind, died at 12:40 p.m., Sunday at his home, 1537 East Sixtieth Street. He was 80 years old. Death came as a relief to lingering illness which had caused the eminent jurist to retire from active life in 1936. Heart disease was given as the immediate cause of his passing.

Darrow began early in his career to defend the underprivileged. His first noted case was in defense of Eugene Victor Debs, the Socialist, who in 1894 was arrested and jailed in connection with the Chicago railroad strike. Government troops were sent to quell the riot and the frame-up against Debs was gaining public favor. Darrow defended and acquitted him. Speaking of this Darrow later said: "The decision to defend Debs led me away from the world of wealth to that of wretchedness and misery. For making it, I've no regrets."

Opposed Borah

Following this triumph, he was sent to Idaho by the noted labor leader, Samuel Gompers, to defend Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer who were charged with murder of former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. The present Senator Borah was the opposing counsel. Darrow freed the trio.

He came back to Chicago and was elected to the lower house of the legislature, his only public office. He declined to run for mayor of Chicago on the Labor ticket.

When the Los Angeles Times building was dynamited by the McNamara brothers, he was sent by labor forces to defend them. His participation resulted in his own indictment and his trial lasted for thirteen weeks ending in his acquittal.

Darrow talked a week in his own defense, and closed his plea as follows: "Where men toil with their hands; where women, weak and weary, are sewing tears into garments to be worn by the rich—I know that there are prayers going up for me today, prayers that this jury will acquit me." The acquittal came in 34 minutes.

Of all the cases he handled, the greatest public attention, and the greatest fame, was brought him by the Loeb-Leopold trial. Darrow entered a guilty plea before Judge Caverly and the boys charged with a heinous murder were sent to prison for life. His other noted cases were the Scopes trial in Dayton, Tenn., and the Massie murder trial in Honolulu.

Defended Dr. Sweet

Also listed in his record of noted cases was the defense he put forth of Dr. Ossain Sweet of Detroit, Mich., and several other defendants, who had been charged with murder. The present governor of Michigan, Frank Murphy, was judge at the trial. Darrow's defense of Dr. Sweet was a legal masterpiece and resulted in the doctor's acquittal. It was later put into book form and sold publicly.

Darrow sought to help the Scottsboro boys and against the advice of friends journeyed to Alabama to take charge of the defense, but the International Labor Defense had entered the case and refused his services.

In 1936 though feeble and ill, he appeared before the Illinois Board of Pardon and Paroles at Springfield in behalf of Jesse Binga. This proved to be his last public appeal in defense of the Race.

Darrow became acquainted with Race members early in his career. He served in the legislature with Edward H. Morris, noted Chicago attorney, whom Darrow declared "the equal of any man practicing at the bar in America." Darrow and Morris often worked as a team in many legal cases, the most noted of which was the trial of former Alderman Oscar DePriest and Chief of Police Healy.

Speaks Over Friend

He was a personal friend of the late S. Laing Williams, who attended the University of Michigan with him, and later became a practicing attorney in Chicago. When Attorney Williams died he was buried from the Abraham Lincoln Center, then presided over by the famous pastor, Dr. Jenkins Lloyd Jones. Darrow asked to speak at the funeral and said:

"Here lies an American citizen whose opportunity was stifled because he was a member of the black race. There is no reason for this senseless persecution of mankind. Christianity will continue to be a mockery and a fraud so long as it permits the color of one's skin to determine his station in life." He continued to outline the difficulties confronting a black man in America, and stated that he felt ashamed of his own race every time he looked a black man or woman in the face. Those close to Darrow said he "pensioned Attorney Williams' widow" out of his own funds.

DEATH STEPS IN TO PART FRIENDS

Clarence Darrow (left), internationally famous lawyer, who died Sunday at the age of 80, was a great friend of the Race as well as a friend to the rich and the poor. He is shown here exchanging greetings with Robert S. Abbott (standing), editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender at the Woman's City club where a testimonial was given in honor of the noted lawyer. At right is Zona Gale, famous novelist. Darrow's oratory and homely philosophy made him known to millions.—

Friend of Editor

Darrow was a regular subscriber to the Chicago Defender and a personal friend of its editor. When the Defender published its thirtieth anniversary edition in 1935, Darrow contributed an article on "John Brown."

Darrow was born in Kinsman, O., April 18, 1857. He spent his boyhood on the farm. At 17 he entered Allegheny College and in 1875 when he was only 18, was admitted to the bar. He taught for a year, studied another year at the University of Michigan, and in 1877 opened a law office at Ashtabula, Ohio.

In 1879 he married Jessie Ohl. They were divorced in 1897, and in 1905 he married Ruby Hamerstrom of Galesburg, Ill. There was one son, Paul, by the first marriage, who survives him.

Darrow Is Dead In 81st Year; Ill Two Months

Famous Lawyer Found Highest Satisfaction In Defense Of 'Underdog'

CHICAGO, March 13.—(AP)—Clarence Darrow, champion of the "underdog" and bitter foe of capital punishment, who won international fame as a defense attorney, is dead.

The 80-year-old lawyer who once wrote "I've fought all my life for the underdog," succumbed at his home at 12:40 p.m. today after a long illness.

The master pleader for the defense in a long list of criminal cases including that of Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb, the "thrill" slayers" of little Bobby Franks in Chicago more than a decade ago, had been confined to his bed for the past two months.

Mrs. Darrow, who had been in constant attendance at her husband's bedside, his son, Paul, and Darrow's sister, Mrs. Jennie Darrow Moore, were with him when he died.

Funeral arrangements were held in abeyance pending a conference by members of the family, said Judge William H. Holly, a close friend, who announced Darrow's death.

The defender of the late Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, who had been accused of conspiracy during the American railway strike in 1894; of John T. Scopes, defendant in the famous Tennessee "monkey trial" and of many others whom Darrow considered as "unfortunates" had been in retirement for five years, but he never lost his interest in world affairs nor in the cause of the "underdog."

Darrow, Atheist, Riled Churches

Barred from Pulpits in D.C., He Spoke at Howard and Suburban Gardens

His Greatest Satisfaction

Less than a year ago he gave out a brief outline of his philosophy in which he declared that the greatest satisfaction he had gotten out of life had been "my efforts in behalf of unfortunates" and that his hardest task had been "trying my hardest to help overcome the cruelties of the world."

Darrow was an agnostic. When asked what his attitude toward religion was he said:

"I feel as I always have, that the earth is the home and the only home, of man, and I am convinced that whatever he is to get out of his existence he must get while he is here."

On another occasion Darrow said: "I am an agnostic because I am not afraid to think. I am not afraid of any God in the Universe who would send me or any other man or woman to hell. If there were such a being, He would not be a God; he would be a devil."

Darrow's last recorded act on behalf of unfortunates occurred March 31, 1936, when he drove to the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, accompanied by a priest and two nuns, to appear as a witness before a subcommittee of the State Parole Board to urge the release on parole of Jesse Binga, 71-year-old negro ex-banker serving a one to 10-year sentence on a charge of embezzlement.

His last big case was the trial in Honolulu of Lieut. Thomas Massie, U. S. N., and three others, including Massie's mother-in-law, Mrs. Granville Fortescue, who were convicted of manslaughter in the death of a native accused of assaulting Massie's wife, Thalia. There 10-year sentences were commuted to one hour in the custody of the territorial sheriff.

Helpful To The End

Back in America, he was prevailed upon to come out of retirement to appeal the case of Russell McWilliams, Rockford, Ill., boy slayer who was twice sentenced to die. After the verdict was upheld Darrow went before the Pardon Board to plead for leniency. The youth's sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Darrow, who is survived by no immediate relatives other than his son, his widow and his sister, began sinking yesterday and the family physician informed members of the family that the end was near. As recently as a week ago, however, his family had been hopeful that his life would be prolonged for a considerable period, Judge Holly said.

The famous attorney was perhaps best known for his defense of Leopold and Loeb, whose lives he was credited with saving. They were sentenced to life on one charge, plus 99 years on a second, with a recommendation that neither be paroled. When Loeb was hacked to death with a razor by a youthful fellow convict, James Day, in January, 1936, Darrow said:

"He (Loeb) is better off than Leopold—better off dead."

Asked why he pleaded for the lives of Loeb and Leopold if he deemed death preferable, Darrow said:

"I had no right to trifle with the lives of those boys. They wanted to live. My duty was to help them to do so."

Young Day, who had accused Loeb of making improper advances toward him in a prison shower bath room, was subsequently acquitted on a murder charge.

Clarence Darrow, white, famed criminal lawyer, who was buried this week from his Chicago home, will be remembered for two things—

First, his victory in the celebrated Sweet murder and segregation case in Detroit, in 1926.

"Where Is God?"

Second, that for the next eight years he lectured all over the United States to colored audiences asking them where was God when they were dragged into slavery.

"The white man's God attends all the lynchings," he said. "He has never helped you."

Many churches closed their doors to Darrow's lectures, and debates. Others opened them gladly. The Ku Klux Klan angered by Darrow's "social equality" theories forced the lawyer and his wife to flee Mobile, Ala., in 1927.

When he returned to Washington, crowds overflowed both Metropolitan AME and John Wesley AMEZ Churches on the same night to hear him discuss the Sweet case.

Churches Close Doors

The next year when Washington churches were closed to him, he addressed an open air meeting at the Suburban Gardens.

Darrow struck back by reminding his audience that the churches were closed to the Abolitionists before the Civil War.

"If there is a God," he said. "He must be white, because He witnessed all the sorrow and suffering of black people and did nothing about it. If preaching and praying helped, you would have had your rights long ago. Heaven is white and you will have jim-crow there."

In 1930, Darrow spoke to Howard University students in their chapel exercises, telling of the White God who "attends lynchings" and "has never helped you."

Color Question Important

The next year John Wesley AMEZ Church permitted Darrow to address the non-partisan conference at which he said:

"No question is so important to colored people as that of color. White people won't give you a chance to forget you are colored. Don't expect much help from whites."

In 1934, when Darrow went to Washington to head the NRA Code review committee, he was 76 years old. He stopped to talk to an AFRO reporter at the Willard Hotel.

"You people have too much religion," he said. "You buy too many churches. You should put half that in buying homes, getting an education and fighting for equal rights. Prayer won't do you any good. Whatever you get in this world will come from yourselves."

"I am not just the fellow to speak in a church. You can go back and tell them I wouldn't speak in a church anyway if I could speak anywhere else."

Good Man, No Christian

The Rev. L. H. King of Salem M.E. Church, N.Y., told the AFRO, "Darrow is a good man, but no Christian."

In Philadelphia Darrow debated Rabbi William H. Fineshriber before 4,000 persons, laughed at the Adam and Eve story, and declared sex was never filthy until the church took hold of it.

Imagine, he said, God damning Eve to the pain of childbirth and Adam to work all his life just for eating an apple. Isn't such a God a monster? You would not stand for such a thing from a monster if you weren't afraid of going to hell."

Darrow called heaven "goof-ville."

Massie Defense

Interviewed in Kansas City, in 1932, and asked why he accepted the defense of the Massies in the now famous Honolulu honor-slaying, he was surprised to learn of some criticisms.

He said, "My business is that of a criminal lawyer. Before I took the case I sent my client a copy of my brief in the Sweet case so that he would be sure of my attitude on social differences."

Clarence Darrow

A great rebel, spiritual offspring of Voltaire, Jefferson and Tom Paine, passes with the death of Clarence Darrow.

His parents were rebels before him. His father was an ordained preacher who never preached—because he was in revolt against all the creeds of his time—chose instead to make his living as village tinker and furniture maker at Kinsman, O. There, in a crazy octagonal house, the wonder of the countryside and itself a symbol of non-conformity, Clarence Darrow was born, the fifth of eight children.

Throughout his life Darrow felt that he was being propelled by invisible forces beyond his control. The sense of fatalism, of the helplessness of man, was the core of his philosophy. It was the determining factor in his attitude toward crimes, which he believed to be merely a symptom of poverty and punishment, which he considered barbarous and futile. Jails, he said, are built only for the poor and the ignorant.

But for the railroad strike of 1894, Darrow might have become a rich and powerful corporation lawyer. At the time he was counsel for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. But his sympathies were with the strikers. He wanted them to win. He felt he could not serve his employers loyally in that frame of mind. So he quit, and took up the cudgels for the railroad union as the chief defender of Eugene V. Debs.

With that decision he turned his back upon a career that might have brought wealth as well as fame and chose the hard lot of those who fight the battles of the underdog. Merely to list his cases is to sketch in outline much of the labor and social history of our times.

As a lawyer he was little interested in technicalities. He was no pettifogger. His customary technique was to admit the evidence without quibble and then to dissect the case in its social implications. Mere evidence of guilt he felt of little importance. He became the advocate of Loeb and Leopold, not in the hope of large reward—his compensation was relatively slight—but because the case offered him a forum from which to preach his loathing of capital punishment in circumstances which he knew would compel national attention.

He received no compensation whatever for his efforts in the Dayton "monkey trial," and asked none. Here again was a rostrum from which to appeal to the intelligence of the country in behalf of academic freedom and against bigotry and intolerance. He had been a friend of William Jennings Bryan in his younger days and had admired him, and he derived little pleasure from the unhappy spectacle Mr. Bryan became on the witness stand.

Of this incident he said: "I felt truly sorry for Mr. Bryan. But when I remembered how he had attempted to terrorize professors and teachers, how he had led the mob to harass and hound them, I had no regret for the course I pursued."

Darrow was a man who hated bigotry, intolerance and ignorance, and yet hated no man because he felt that even ignorant and bigoted men were but the natural expressions of their heredity and environment.

And no one who knew Darrow, the gentle, kindly old man of his later years, could possibly hate him.

And so he has departed from a world he never held in very high esteem, a world in which he felt the evil, the injustices and the cruelties outweighed the good. He had no faith in immortality and believed that death is the end. In that belief we hope he has been happily disappointed. But whether he has been or not, his voice will live long in the earth crying out for reason, for sanity and for justice. And men in increasing numbers will hearken because Darrow lived.

Necrology – 1938

Illinois.

Captain Paul A. Wheeler Is Dead

Capt. Wheeler

Capt. Paul A. Wheeler, 58, former commander of Wabash Avenue station, a member of the police department for 31 years and a captain for 10 years died Saturday in his home at 10[illegible] Hamilton avenue, where he had been confined for two weeks with a heart ailment.

A former army officer, Captain Wheeler had been recently in charge of the police training school. He had been stationed at Morgan Park for two years, and before that commanded the Wabash avenue, Hyde Park and East Side districts.

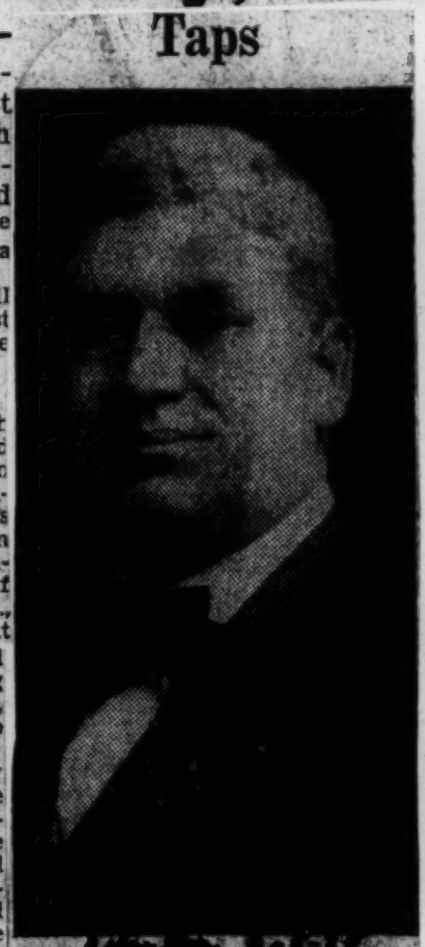
He is survived by his widow, Meta, and a son, Paul Jr., an accountant.

Widow of Town's Policeman Dies

CHICAGO (ANP) — Mrs. Amanda Sales, 89, fell dead at her home in Lake Forest Sunday. Her husband, Walker, now dead, was Lake Forest's only colored policeman.

Col. John Marshall, Former Head Of 8th Illinois Infantry, Dies

Taps



COL. JOHN R. MARSHALL
As he appeared in the latter years of his life, showing him in civilian dress.

Advanced age and an illness extending over the past five years caused the death of Col. John R. Marshall, retired, last Saturday at Edward Hines Hospital, Hines, Ill., where he had been confined for over a year.

The passing of Colonel Marshall brought to close one of the most remarkable military careers in the history of Illinois.

Born in Virginia

Born in Alexandria, Va., March 15, 1859, on the plantation owned by the late Chief Justice John Marshall of the United States Supreme court, he was three years old when the news of freedom reached that vicinity. He was educated in the public schools of Alexandria and Washington, D. C., where the family later moved. At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to the bricklayers trade, serving four years at Hampton Institute, Va., until 1879, when he came to Chicago.

In 1895 he was appointed a deputy clerk in the county clerk's office and held that position until he received his call to the front in the Spanish-American war as colonel of the Eighth Illinois Volunteer infantry, which grew out of the old Ninth battalion, an organization he helped form with B. G. Johnson as captain, J. C. Buckner as first lieutenant, and himself as second lieutenant.

Made a Major

Colonel Marshall took an active part in the organization of the Ninth battalion in 1891, being elected second lieutenant, company A in May, and first lieutenant in July of the same year. In 1893 he was chosen captain of his company by a unanimous vote. With the completion of companies B and C, John C. Buckner became major and commanding officer of the battalion, and four years later when Buckner was elected to the Illinois legislature, Marshall, then a captain, was elevated to major in command of the battalion.

With the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898, Gov. John R. Tanner, at the behest of Representative Buckner signed a bill authorizing the enlarging of the Ninth battalion into a full regiment. Pitted against Marshall in the fight for the colonelcy of the new organization (the Eighth Infantry, Illinois Volunteers) was former Major Buckner and a newcomer and recent graduate of West Point, then in command of an Ohio battalion, Lieut. Charles Young, later colonel in the U. S. army.

Is First Colonel

Despite strong opposition, Marshall was appointed colonel July 23, 1898 thereby becoming the first Race man, and one of the few, ever to hold such a high military rank in the United States. Governor Tanner cited Colonel Marshall as being "the gamest, and most progressive military officer anywhere in Illinois."

Seven regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry had been sent from Illinois upon President McKinley's proclamation calling for 175,000 troops for the Spanish invasion. The day following the issuance of the call, a committee composed of John R. Marshall, Robert R. Jackson, Franklin A. Denison, Edward H. Wright, Rev. R. C. Ransom, Rev. J. W. Thomas, and S. B. Turner proceeded to Springfield to ascertain from Governor Tanner why black men had not been included in the call.

Governor Tanner explained the situation and said: "However, if a second call is issued, I will give you the opportunity to recruit to army requirements, and will call that regiment first into the service. Furthermore, I will promise you that every officer in that regiment will be a colored man." He kept his promise and when the call came the Eighth sailed from New York on the steamship Yale, fully commanded by Race officers.

Made Good Record

Colonel Marshall's record in Cuba was a perfect one. As a commander he was pronounced a success, clearly demonstrating the wisdom of Governor Tanner in appointing him to the colonelcy, and justifying the contention of the black troops that they should be led by black officers. He served in Cuba until the close of the war. Two months after returning to the States, the Eighth infantry was mustered out as regular U. S. army troops and were reassigned as Illinois National Guard Volunteers.

With the mustering out of the troops, Colonel Marshall entered civilian life as deputy sheriff in Cook county which position he held for many years. In recent years he was state parole officer, a post he held until sickness forced him to take a leave of absence.

Funeral services were held Tuesday from Grace Presbyterian church, Thirty-sixth street and Vincennes avenue, of which he was a member. The body lay in state at the Eighth Regiment armory 24 hours prior to the church services where secret orders, the Elks and Masons, held services Monday night.

Paid High Tribute

Those who paid tribute to Colonel Marshall as a citizen, soldier and statesman were Adjutant General Carlos E. Black, General John V. Clinnin, Attorney Patrick B. Prescott, Col. William S. Bradden, Hon. J. Finley Wilson, and the Rev. William E. Bennett.

The elaborate military honors paid Colonel Marshall were under the personal supervision of Col. William J. Warfield, present commander of the Eighth regiment, who regarded the deceased as one of his best friends.

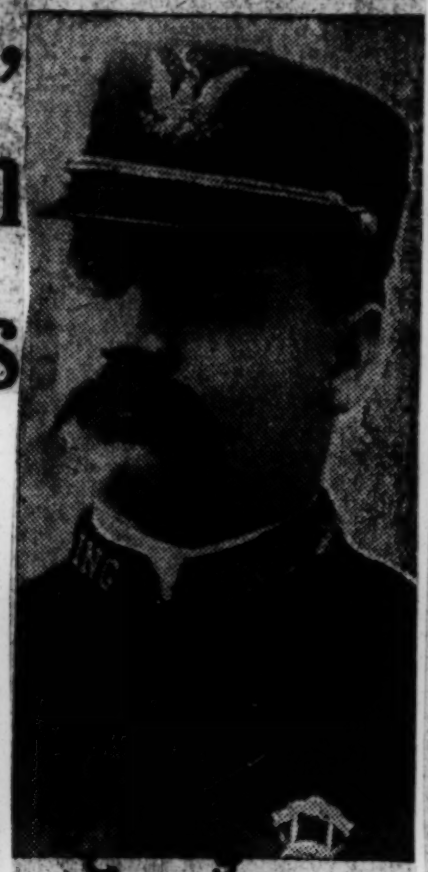
"Colonel Marshall was a true patriot. He loved the Eighth regiment like a father loves a son, and was ever ready to give counsel when it was needed," said Colonel Warfield in commenting on his passing. "We have lost a true and tried friend."

Governor's Message

Monday, Colonel Warfield made public the telegram that Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois sent him regarding the passing of Colonel Marshall. It read:

"It was with profound regret that I learned of the death of my old friend, Col. John R. Marshall, retired, Eighth Infantry, I. N. G. His record as a soldier, citizen and community leader was one of devoted service to his country, his state and his people. And it is my hope that your regiment to which

In 1898



COL. JOHN R. MARSHALL
Taken when he led the Eighth Illinois Infantry regiment in Cuba in 1898.

he gave great service, may always be a living memorial to his unselfish leadership, steadfast valor and true-hearted patriotism. Please convey to Mrs. Marshall and his kinfolk at your first opportunity my earnest sympathy."

Following this came a message of condolence from former U. S. Senator S. Deneen:

"I am grieved to learn of the passing of Colonel Marshall. Mrs. his widow, Mrs. Louise Marshall, to whom he had been wedded fifty-one years, and a niece, Miss Estelle Deneen joins me in expressing to me in sympathy. I admired Arnold, prominent in social and civic affairs in Chicago, and head of the South Side Illinois Free Employment bureau.

Mrs. Marshall is an invalid and has not been told of the colonel's death. Kinfolk believe the shock would be fatal to her.

A table in the Marshall home, 3630 Calumet avenue, was covered

DEATH CLAIMS DR. H. FORD, CHURCHMAN

Was Leader of the Adventist Church

Dr. Harry Ford, widely known leader of the Seventh Day Adventist church, a recognized authority on x-ray treatment and superintendent of the Riverside sanitarium, Nashville, died here Wednesday at Hinsdale where he had formerly served as assistant business manager.

The illness which caused his death was of short duration and came at a time when he was successfully developing the Nashville health resort from an almost unknown institution into one of the foremost sanitariums operated by Negroes.

For more than 17 years the noted medical expert was the x-ray and laboratory technician of the Hinsdale Sanitarium during which time he installed the first technical equipment there and served as roentgenologist until he was called to the superintendency of Riverside Sanitarium in Nashville.

Served in Army

Dr. Ford was born in Vincennes, Ind., and in 1916 was married to Miss Ida Parker of Logansport, Ind. Called to the army during the World War, he served as sergeant in the medical corps at Des Moines and had the distinction of installing the first x-ray and laboratory equipment at this military camp. He received his secondary and college education at Beechwood Academy and Purdue university. He was also a member of the American Roentgenological society.

Dr. Ford had long been an active Adventist church worker, serving for ten years as an officer and elder of Shiloh S. D. A. church, this city. Two sons, Harry, Jr., a sophomore at Emanuel Missionary college, Berrien Springs, Mich., and John Richard, a senior at Broadville Academy, LaGrange, Ill., survive.

Final rites were held Sunday at Shiloh church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Allison, Rev. F. L. Peterson, national secretary, Negro department, S. D. A. church and Rev. Owen A. Troy, former pastor of Shiloh and for many years a co-worker of Dr. Ford. Arna Bontemps, poet and author, wrote the obituary. Burial was in Vincennes, Ind.

Dr. Ford, Adventist Head, Dead

Nationally Known X-Ray Expert Dies

CHICAGO —(ANP)— Dr. Harry E. Ford, widely-known leader of the Seventh Day Adventist church, a recognized authority on x-ray treatment and superintendent of the Riverside sanitarium, Nashville, died here Wednesday at Hindsdale sanitarium where he had formerly served as assistant business manager.

The illness which caused his death was of short duration and came at a time when he was successfully developing the Nashville health resort from an almost unknown institution into one of the foremost sanitariums operated by Negroes.

For more than 17 years the noted medical expert was the x-ray and laboratory technician of the Hindsdale Sanitarium during which time he installed the first technical equipment there and served as roentgenologist until he was called to the superintendency of Riverside Sanitarium in Nashville.

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WIDOW OF DECEASED COL. J. R. MARSHALL DIES IN CHICAGO

Chicago (ANP)—After a period of invalidism covering many years, Mrs. Louise D. Marshall, pioneer Chicagoan and widow of the late John R. Marshall, first Negro colonel assigned by the U. S. army, passed away Wednesday at her Calumet avenue residence.

Mrs. Marshall and the Colonel were married in Alexandria, Va., in 1876 and shortly thereafter came to Chicago where they have since resided. Col. Marshall died late in January of this year. Both he and his wife were born in Alexandria.

Col. Marshall was born a slave on the plantation owned by the family of John Marshall, fromer chief justice of the U. S. Supreme court. He left home at an early age to study brickmasonry at Hampton institute and shortly after graduation he and Mrs. Marshall (nee Louise Brawner) were married. They had celebrated their 52nd wedding anniversary before the Colone was stricken with a fatal illness. Mrs Marshall died without knowing that her famous husband, who commanded the 8th Illinois Infantry regiment during the Spanish American war, had preceded her in death by nearly a year.

Final rites were held Saturday at the Charles Jackson Mortuary. Survivors include a nicce, Miss Estelle L. Arnold, who was with her aunt at the time of death and two sisters, Mrs. Augie J. Clary and Miss Sarah J. Brawner, both of Washington, D. C.

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Iowa

Only Negro Commissioned Civil War Vet Dies at 103

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 8 (UP).—Col. William Henry Singleton, 103, believed to have been the only commissioned Negro officer in the Civil War, died of a heart attack last night.

He had participated with his comrades in the annual parade of the Grand Army of the Republic. His wife said the strain of the long journey to the GAR encampment from their New Haven, Conn., home and the excitement of the parade apparently had caused the attack.

He and 118 aged comrades defied 90 degree heat to parade for 15 blocks through downtown streets yesteray. The majority rode in automobiles but Commander-in-Chief O. H. Menent mustered 38 marchers. Thirty-six walked the full distance. One, George Gay, 89, Nashua, N. H., fighting back tears of humiliation, broke ranks, and grasped the hand of a friend.

"I'm terribly ashamed," he said, "but I couldn't make it. I just got tired."

It was the last time many of them will march together. Death is expected to cut their ranks in half by next year's encampment.

It will be held in Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Edwina P. Trigg, Kansas City, was elected National President of the Ladies of the GAR. Mrs. Nellis Stammel, Indianapolis, was chosen senior Vice President.

Mrs. Rhoda Denney Moss, Seattle, Wash., was elected president of the National Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the GAR. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Blake, Framingham, Mass., was chosen senior vice president; Miss Minnie Lewis, Mitchell, S. D., junior vice president; and Miss Grace L. Johnson, Toledo, O., treasurer.

NEGRO UNION VETERAN, 103, DIES AFTER MARCH

By United Press.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 8.—The Grand Army of the Republic mourned today the loss of one of its most courageous members, Col. William Henry Singleton, 103, believed to have been the only commissioned Negro officer in the Civil war.

He died of a heart attack last night after he had participated with his comrades in the annual parade of the national G. A. R. His wife said the strain of the long journey from their New Haven, Conn., home and excitement of the parade apparently had induced his death.

His courage was typical of that of his 118 comrades who defied 90-degree heat to parade for 15 blocks. The majority rode in automobiles but Commander-in-Chief O. H. Mennet mustered 38 marchers. Thirty-six walked the full distance.

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Iowa

Only Race Commissioned Officer Of G.A.R. Is Dead

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 16 —Col. William Henry Singleton, 103, believed to have been the only commissioned Race officer in the Civil war, died of a heart attack this week.

He had participated with his comrades in the annual parade of the Grand Army of the Republic. His wife said the strain of the long journey to the G. A. R. encampment from their home in New Haven, Conn., and the excitement of the parade apparently had caused the attack.

Singleton and 118 aged comrades defied 90-degree heat to parade for 15 blocks through downtown streets. The majority rode in automobiles but Commander-in-Chief O. H. Mement mustered 38 marchers. Thirty-six walked the full distance.

It was the last time many of them will march together. Death is expected to cut their ranks in half by next year's encampment, which will be held in Pittsburgh.

Born Slave on Plantation

Singleton was born a slave on a plantation near New Bern, N. C. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War he made his way to the coastal islands of South Carolina, then under control of the Union armies, and joined a regiment of Race militiamen which was being organized there. At first the arming of fugitive slaves aroused a storm of indignation in the North, and for a time the Race soldiers were compelled to drill with cornstalks.

He fell into the hands of Confederates and was interned in Andersonville prison. He escaped to Washington, and soon after President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation he and 1,000 other Race men were accepted in the Union Army as the 35th Regiment. With General Robert E. Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, the North's prejudice against Race soldiers gave way.

He served as a first sergeant under Colonel James Beecher, brother of Henry Ward Beecher. Later he was commissioned colonel by President Lincoln and led a Race regiment in several engagements. At the funeral of Lincoln he commanded a Negro patrol.

After the war Colonel Singleton returned to Charleston for a time, then went to New Haven. He worked as a coachman for a wealthy family and later became a preacher.

Unable to read or write before the Civil War, Colonel Singleton educated himself through second-hand books. His "Recollections of My Slavery Days," was published in 1922.

He was married three times. Surviving are his widow, the former Mary K. Powell, and a daughter, Mrs. Collins L. Fitch of New Haven.

Col. William H. Singleton, Highest Ranking Negro In Union Army During Civil War, Dies

DES MOINES, Iowa — Colone William Henry Singleton, highes ranking Negro officer in the Civi War, died of a heart attack Wednesday night. He was 103 years old.

Colonel Singleton participated in the annual parade of the Grand Army of the Republic with 118 aged comrades on Tuesday, defying 90-degree heat to parade for fifteen blocks through downtown streets. The majority of the 118 rode in automobiles, but O. H. Mennet, commander in chief, mustered 38 marchers, and 36, including Colonel Singleton, walked the full distance.

His wife said the strain of the long journey to the G. A. R. encampment from their home in New Haven, Conn., and the excitement and exertion of the parade, apparently caused the fatal heart attack.

Born On Plantation

Colonel Singleton was born a slave on a plantation near New Bern, N. C. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War he made his way to the coastal islands of South Carolina, then under control of Union forces and joined a regiment of Negroes which was being organized there.

After falling into the hands of Confederates, he was interned in Andersonville Prison but escaped to Washington and soon after President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, he and 1,000 other Negro soldiers were accepted in the Union Army as the 35th Regiment. He served as first sergeant under Colonel James Beecher, brother of Henry Ward Beecher, and was later commissioned colonel by President Lincoln and led his regiment in several important engagements. At the funeral of President Lincoln, he commanded a Negro guard of honor.

Following the end of the war, Colonel Singleton returned to Charleston, S. C., for a time and then went to New Haven. For a while he worked as coachman for a wealthy white family and later became a preacher. Before the war, he was unable to read or write but he educated himself by buying second hand books. His "Recollections Of My Slavery Days" was published in 1922.

Surviving relatives are his third wife, the former Miss Mary E. Powell, and a daughter, Mrs. Collins L. Fitch, of New Haven, Conn.

Memorial to James Weldon Johnson, Sunday, Dec. 11

Auspices Local Branch NAACP at Pine Street YMCA at 4 p.m. Preceded by Branch Meeting

Under the leadership of Attorney Sidney R. Redmond as president of the local branch National Association for the Advancement of Colored People a vigorous program has been outlined to be prosecuted during the coming year, according to announcement made at a meeting of the executive committee last Monday night.

This program will be presented for approval at the branch meeting Sunday afternoon Dec. 11 at the Pine Street YMCA at 4 o'clock, at which time a memorial service to the late James Weldon Johnson will be held.

The Late James Weldon Johnson

Memorial Service

Promptly at 4:30 the meeting will be turned into a program in the form of a memorial service to James Weldon Johnson, author, poet, composer, diplomat and once secretary of the NAACP, who was killed in an auto accident in Maine on June 26 of this year. This service will be brief and will be presided over by John Morgan, Junior NAACP leader. The program will be as follows: invocation by Rev. C. M. Long, pastor of Central Baptist Church; solo, "Lord's Prayer," Robert McFerrin; selection, "Going Home," Vashon High Vocal ensemble, Clarence H. Wilson, directing; reading, Miss Blanche Hayes; selection, Sumner High A Capella Choir, Wirt D. Walton directing. The principal speaker will be Judge George L. Vaughn whose topic of discussion will be "The Life of James Weldon Johnson." The audience will then sing "Lift Every Voice and Sing," one of Mr. Johnson's compositions followed by the benediction.

The public is invited to attend this meeting.

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James Weldon Johnson

WHAT MAKES JAMES W JOHNSON IMMORTAL?

How He Wrote "Lift Every Voice and Sing," Negro National Anthem, for His Own School Children

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON

How James Weldon Johnson wrote "Lift Every Voice and Sing," the Negro national anthem, was told by him in his recent autobiography, "Along This Way."

This anthem to which his brother, J. Rosamond Johnson, wrote the music, is probably the most lasting contribution to American life.

Long after Americans have forgotten his poems, his arrangements of spirituals, his work abroad as U.S. consul or at home as national NAACP secretary, children and grownups will remember Mr. Johnson as the man who wrote this stirring song, and what a song it is.

Once you hear a great audience sing it, you'll never forget it. The words like the great poet himself are simple, dignified and full of deep feeling.

Neither the word Negro or colored is mentioned in this great song. That too, was characteristic of Mr. Johnson, who, though born in the South, turned his back on it because it is a place where race equality does not exist.

Mr. Johnson believed in equality for all races and social and other equalities for colored people.

Lift Every Voice and Sing

Explaining how he happened to write "Lift Every Voice and Sing," Mr. Johnson, in his autobiography, wrote:

"A group of young men decided to hold on February 12 a celebration of Lincoln's birthday. I talked over with my brother the thought I had in mind, and we planned to write a song to be sung as part of the exercises. We planned, better still, to have it sung by school children—a chorus of five hundred voices.

"I got my first line: Lift ev'ry voice and sing. Not a startling line; but I worked along grinding out the next five. When, near the end of the first stanza, there came to me the lines:

Sing a song full of the faith
the dark past has taught us.
Sing a song full of the hope
that the present has brought us.

"The spirit of the poem had taken hold of me. I finished the stanza and turned it over to Rosamond.

"In composing the two other stanzas I did not use pen and paper. While my brother worked at his musical setting I paced back and forth on the front porch, repeating the lines over and over to myself, going through all of the agony and ecstacy of creating. As I worked through the opening and middle lines of the last stanza

God of our weary years,
God of our silent tears,
Thou who has brought us thus far on our way,
Thou who has by Thy might
Let us into the light,
Keep us forever in the path, we pray;
Lest our feet stray from the places, our God, where we met Thee,
Lest, our hearts drunk with the wine of the world, we forget Thee . . .

"I could not keep back the tears, and made no effort to do so. I was experiencing the transports of the poet's ecstasy. Feverish ecstasy was followed by that contentment—that sense of serene joy—which makes artistic creation the most complete of all human experiences.

"When I had put the last stanza down on paper I at once recognized the Kiplingesque touch in the two longer lines quoted above, but I knew that in the stanza the American Negro was, historically and spiritually, immanent; and I decided to let it stand as it was written.

"As soon as Rosamond had finished his noble setting of the poem he sent a copy of the manuscript to our publishers in New York, requesting them to have a sufficient number of mimeographed copies made for the use of the chorus. The song was taught to the children and sung very effectively at the celebration; and my brother and I went on with the other work. After we had permanently moved away from Jacksonville, both the song and the occasion passed out of our minds.

"But the school children of Jacksonville kept singing the song; some of them went off to other schools and kept singing it; some of them became school teachers and taught it to their pupils. Within twenty years the song was being sung in schools and churches and on special occasions throughout the South and in some other parts of the country.

"Within that time the publishers had copyrighted it and issued it in several arrangements. Later it was adopted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and is now quite generally used throughout the country as the 'Negro National Hymn.'

"The publishers consider it a valuable piece of property; however, in traveling round I have commonly found printed or typewritten copies of the words pasted in the backs of hymnals and the songbooks used in Sunday schools, YMCA's and similar institutions; and I think that is the method by which it gets its widest circulation.

"Recently I spoke for the summer labor school at Bryn Mawr College and was surprised to hear it fervently sung by the white students there and to see it in their mimeographed folio of songs."

2,500 Pay Final Tribute To James Weldon Johnson; Many Celebrities At Last Rites

With Salem M. E. Church's spacious auditorium filled to capacity simple rites were held for the late Dr. James Weldon Johnson Thursday afternoon, June 30. Instead of a funeral oration, several of the works of the deceased author were recited. This included "Go Down Death" by the Juanita Hall Singers and several Negro Spirituals as arranged by his brother, J. Rosamond Johnson, were sung by the Southernaires quartet.

The pulpit was banked with flowers, including a wreath from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, and Theodore Roosevelt, jr., was among the honorary pall bearers. Seated with the family were most of the directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who were a long time associated with Mr. Johnson.

Besides his brother and sister-in-law and their daughter, the mourners were relatives of Mrs. Grace Nail Johnson and included the deceased's aged father-in-law, John B. Nail. Burial took place in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Gene Buck, president of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, made a trip from California especially to attend the funeral and was the only speaker. He said that Dr. Johnson was one of the great men of our times and that his achievements outranked those of even the late Dr. Booker T. Washington. Johnson, he said, did not build material things but he stimulated the minds and quickened the spirits of men everywhere. His race, said the speaker, should be proud that he lived instead of saddened by his death.

Scriptures were read by the Rev. Frederick A. Cullen, pastor of Salem M. E. Church, and the Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop, rector of St. Philip's P. E. Church.

Telegrams and messages were read from many prominent personages and organizations, including the faculty of Fisk University, the N. A. A. C. P., the 135th Street Branch Y. M. C. A., Mary McLeod Bethune and the faculty of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., the Florida A. and M. College of Tallahassee, whose head J. R. E. Lee, attended the service, Mrs. William F. Francis of Nashville, the Haitian Consul at New York and Charge-d'-Affaires at Washington, the Negro Actors Guild and numerous others.

The list of honorary pallbearers follows: Col. Theodore Roosevelt jr., William H. Baldwin, Stanley Howe, representing Mayor F. H. LaGuardia; Marshall Best, Eubie Blake, Gene Buck, Dr. Harry T. Burleigh, Irving Caesar, Elmer A. Carter, Hubert T. Delany, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, Eugene Gordon, W. C. Handy, James H.

Hubert, B. W. Huebsch, Eugene Kinckle Jones, Dr. Thomas E. Jones, head of Fisk; E. B. Marks, Fred R. Moore, Ferdinand Q. Morton, R. C. McPherson, John G. Paine, William Pickens, sr., Dr. E. P. Roberts, Oliver Randolph, Noble Sissle, Arthur B. Spingarn, Deems Taylor, composer; Will von Tilzer, Judge Chas E. Toney, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Carl van Vechten, William Vodery, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Walter White, Dr. Louis T. Wright and L. Hollingsworth Wood.

professor of creative literature at Fisk University, were being held in New York City, memorial services for the one-time executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were held here June 30 at Shiloh Baptist Church, where the association's twenty-ninth annual conference was being held.

Marked by a simple yet moving solemnity, the service, quickly arranged as a part of the conference agenda, was attended by delegates local citizens, staff members and members of the national Board of directors of the organization. Walter White, executive secretary of the Association was in New York, where he attended the funeral of Mr. Johnson.

William Pickens, director of association branches, urged members of the organization to "waste no tears" on the death of James Weldon Johnson, but put into practice the words of his famous anthem, "Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing."

"I believe that is the way James Weldon Johnson would have wanted us to react to his death," he said, and so I repeat after him, 'God of our weary years, God of our silent tears....Keep us forever in the path we pray. . . '."

Others on the program included: The Rev. James H. Robinson, Dr. William C. Anderson, who sang "Going Home"; and the Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, who read Johnson's widely known sermon in verse, "Go down Death."

As a benediction, the audience closed the service by reciting this paragraph from the author's book, "Negro Americans, What Now?"

"I will not allow one prejudiced person or one million or one hundred million to blight my life. I will not let prejudice or any of its attendant humiliations and injustices bear me down to spiritual defeat. My inner life is mine, and I shall defend and maintain its integrity against all the powers of hell."

BEST EDITORIAL OF THE WEEK

A GREAT NEGRO LEADER

In the death of James Weldon Johnson the Negroes of America have lost one of their most distinguished leaders. Mr. Johnson was concerned deeply with questions affecting the social welfare of his race. For many years he served as secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. But his greatest contribution probably lay in the field of the race's intellectual and cultural development.

Mr. Johnson belonged rather in the conservative tradition on racial relations. In this respect he differed from some other present day Negro leaders who seem to see the solution of all racial problems almost exclusively in terms of political action. Mr. Johnson felt injustices keenly. He fought discrimination and prejudice. But he also saw the needs of his race in a larger perspective.

Mr. Johnson's personal abilities were various. He was a teacher lawyer, consular official, editor, poet and librettist, as well as a social reformer. And always he sought to inculcate the Negroes with a pride in and a desire for further achievement along thesse lines. Like Booker Washington in this respect, he urged progress on all fronts simultaneously, and counseled moderation.

His outlook on life perhaps is best summed up in the concluding lines of a poe mhe wrote more than thirty years ago, extolling the "unknown bards" of his race—the men ond women who produced the Negro spirituals.

You sang far better than you knew; the songs
That for your listeners' hungry hearts sufficed.
Still live—but more than this to you belongs;
You sang a race from wood and stone to Christ.

(Kansas City Times)

Dillard Praises J. W. Johnson

Special to Journal and Guide

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Dr. James Hardy Dillard, former president of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, and one of the foremost of American men who have made great contributions to education and to race relations, added his words praise to the many fine things written or spoken about the life of James Weldon Johnson, recent victim of a railroad crossing accident.

From his Charlottesville, Va., home, Dr. Dillard wrote the following statement to the Journal and Guide this week:

"I hope I may be allowed to add here in the columns of the Journal and Guide a brief expression of regret at the death of James Weldon Johnson. The last time I saw him was when I sat by him at a meeting of a board of which we were both members. Wherever he was all those who came in contact with him could not help but feel the influence of his gracious personality and his sound judgment. It is good to think that in many ways, through his words and his works, his influence will be long abiding."

Plans to Cremate Body of Johnson

For ten days Mrs. Grace Nail Johnson, widow of James Weldon Johnson, has been in New York. She arrived here from Maine on Monday, August 29, and is living at 413 West 148th street with her friend of many years' standing, Miss Lucille Miller, registered nurse and local school teacher.

"Mrs. Johnson looks marvelously well"; "her attitude is truly beautiful"; "she's holding her own in just the manner her late husband would wish her to"—these are just some of the epressions that have been issued relative to Mrs. Johnson, who was seriously injured in the automobile-train accident which cost the life of her illustrious husband at a grade crossing at Wiscasset, Me., on Sunday, June 26.

Plastic operations have been successful in removing scars from Mrs. Johnson's face. At present, however, it is necessary for her to walk with the use of a cane and she has not yet been completely released from the professional care of her physician.

Plans of Mrs. Johnson include a private cremation service for her husband, whose body is now resting in the Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn, this or next week. She will return to Maine at the proper time for further examination by her physician and then go to her summer home in Great Barrington, Mass., for a while.

Had Been On Visit

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had been to Pleasant Point, in Knox county, Maine, to visit Dr. and Mrs. E. George Payne and were enroute to Great Barrington with Mrs. Johnson driving the car when the fatal accident occurred in June. Dr. Payne is assistant dean of the School of Education, New York University, on which faculty Mr. Johnson became a professor of creative literature in 1930, being the first Negro to hold such a position.

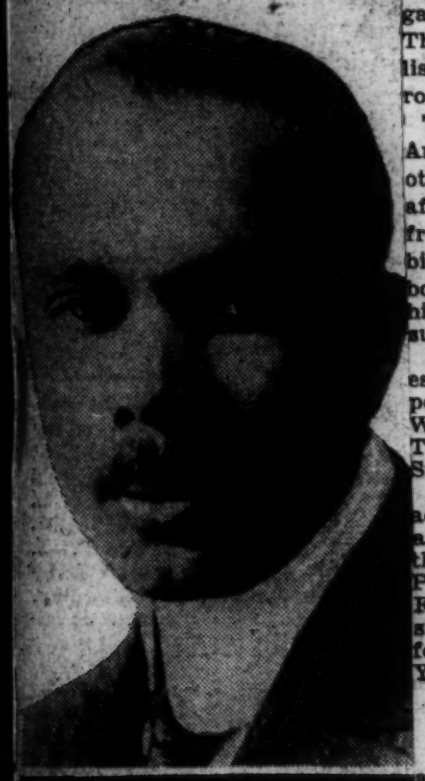
The former Miss Grace Nail, daughter of John E. Nail, well-known Harlemite, and Mr. Johnson were married on February 3, 1910. Mr. Johnson served as secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from 1916 to 1930. When he resigned that position to devote more time to writing, he was appointed professor of creative literature at Fisk University in Tennessee.

The deceased leader was internationally known as a poet; educator; composer (in collaboration with his brother, J. Rosamond Johnson). Back in 1906 he entered the consular service, being appointed United States consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela. In 1909 he served in a similar capacity during the revolution which overthrew the Aelaya government and during the unsuccessful revolt against President Diaz.

Necrology-1938

James Weldon Johnson

Killed In Crash



JAMES W. JOHNSON
Noted author, instructor and composer who was killed last Sunday in Wiscasset, Maine, when his wife, Mrs. Grace Nail Johnson, was handed by heavy rains at railway crossing. The Johnsons were returning from a visit to the Maine home of a New York university professor.

NEGRO AUTHOR DIES IN CROSSING CRASH

Car of James Weldon Johnson Is Wrecked by Train Near Maine Summer Home

WIFE SERIOUSLY INJURED

Death Victim Was Educator, Song Writer and Leading Crusader for His Race

WICASSET, Me., June 26 (AP).—James Weldon Johnson, 67, Negro author, poet and composer, died in a railroad grade-crossing accident here today. His 40-year-old wife, Grace Nail Johnson, suffered severe injuries.

Hospital attachés at Damariscotta gave her an even chance to recover. The Johnson automobile was in collision with a Maine Central Railroad train.

The author of "The Book of American Negro Spirituals" and other works died a few moments after witnesses had extricated him from the wreckage of his automobile. Dr. Charles J. DePerra said both his legs had been broken and his skull fractured. Mrs. Johnson suffered head and leg injuries.

Identification of Mr. Johnson was established through personal papers which gave his address as 415 West 148th Street, New York City. The Johnsons had been at their Summer home at Dark Harbor.

Besides his literary and musical accomplishments, Mr. Johnson was an educator and former member of the Uited States consular service. Professor of Creative Literature at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., since 1930, he had been visiting professor of the same subject at New York University since 1934.

Had Diverse Talents

It is rather difficult to estimate at which of his many pursuits James Weldon Johnson achieved most, for he excelled in all his diverse talents. He was a poet, an educator, public servant, writer of popular songs, scholar, author and crusader for Negro rights.

Probably his greatest service was as an author. In his prose and verse, he became the unofficial spokesman for the American Negro, and his influence is credited with loosing of the flood of Negro self-expression that reached its peak in the late Nineteen Twenties.

His works include "The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man," written anonymously in 1912 and republished in 1927; "Fifty Years and Other Poems," 1917; "Self-Determining Haiti," 1920; "The Book of American Negro Poetry," 1921; "The Book of American Negro Spirituals," 1925; "Second Book of Spirituals," 1926; and "God's Trombones" (poems), 1927.

Also "Black Manhattan," 1930; "St. Peter Relates An Incident of the Resurrection Day," 1930; "Along This Way" (an autobiography), 1933, and "Negro Americans, What Now?" 1934.

Mr. Johnson was a militant crusader for his race, demanding political and cultural equality for the Negro. Probably his greatest fight was in the effort to put the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill through the House and Senate.

Refuted Lynching Argument

He refuted the traditional argument that lynching was justifiable because it was used only in cases of rape by Negroes of white women. He showed during the Harding Administration that in the preceding thirty years over fifty Negro women had been lynched in the South and that many whites as well had been victims.

The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill was killed, but the fight for it stirred the South itself into taking action to abolish lynching.

Mr. Johnson fought for his people as secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and later as executive secretary. He joined the N. A. A. C. P. in 1916 and was active until 1930, when he was forced to resign because of ill health.

Before he became a crusader for his race, Mr. Johnson was a song-writer, one of the most popular on Broadway. He came here late in 1900 with his brother, J. Rosamond Johnson, who had been graduated from the Boston Conservatory of Music.

One of the first compositions the brothers wrote, "Lift Every Voice," a hymn, is recognized today as the national anthem of the Negro.

The Johnson Brothers formed a partnership with one of the famous vaudevillians of that day, Bob Cole. With Rosamond at the piano and all three in close harmony, the partners developed the technique of selling their compositions to all the stars of the day. From 1901 to 1906 the Johnsons were the topnotch composers of American popular music.

Some Popular Song Hits

Soon their songs from "The Czar of Zam," a light opera the Johnsons had written, were being played in the Drury Lane pantomimes that Klaw & Erlanger were importing from London. In addition they wrote "The Maiden With the Dreamy Eyes" for Anna Held, "The Maid of Timbuctoo" for Lillian Russell, "My Castle on the Nile" for Bert Williams, "Oh! Didn't He Ramble" for George Primrose," "Congo Love Song," for Marie Cahill and many others. "Congo Love Song" alone brought $13,000 in royalties to the Johnsons.

James Weldon Johnson gave up song writing in 1906 when he was appointed United States Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, by Theodore Roosevelt. His next appointment took him to Corinto, Nicaragua, as consul. There he served through several revolutions, his task requiring great diplomacy.

When Warren G. Harding was campaigning for the Presidency, Mr. Johnson made a survey of conditions in Haiti for him. On the basis of his findings Harding made the Haitian occupation by the United States Marines a campaign issue.

Mr. Johnson was born in Jacksonville, Fla., in 1871. His mother was an accomplished singer.

After attending Atlanta University for four years, Mr. Johnson became principal of the Stanton Central Grammar School for Negroes in Jacksonville and converted it into a high school. At the time there were only about three high schools for Negroes in the whole South.

Negro Poet, Author, Dies In Grade Crash

WISCASSET, ME., June 26—(AP)—James Weldon Johnson, 67, negro author, poet and composer, died in railroad grade crossing accident here today.

His 40-year-old wife, Grace Mail Johnson, suffered severe injuries when their automobile was in collision with an eastbound Maine Central Railroad train.

Hospital attaches at nearby Damariscotta gave her an even chance to recover. She suffered head and leg injuries.

The elderly author of "the Book of American Negro Spirituals" had a Summer home at Dark Harbor, Me.

Besides his literary and musical accomplishments, Johnson was formerly in the U.S. consular service.

He was professor of creative literature at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., since 1930 and had been visiting professor of the same subject at New York University since 1934.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
June 29, 1938

James Weldon Johnson

In a grade crossing accident in Maine Sunday, died James Weldon Johnson, 67, to the great loss of Negro Americans who ranked him as one of their ablest intellectuals and boldest champions, and to the definte loss of the interracial forces that are laboring to bring light and understanding to a national problem that has long suffered from the want of both.

Social-minded America knows Dr. Johnson best perhaps as the militant secretary for many years of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; as the polemist who first focused national attention on the chivalric false-pretense that underlay the lynching infamy; and as a resourceful propagandist against laws and practices that load the economic and political dice against Americans of the Negro race. His work in this field was of historic importance. It was done with a scholar's understanding of the value of facts, with a diplomat's grasp of the importance of moderation and compromise, and with great political resourcefulness.

But long before James Weldon Johnson became one of the authoritative voices of the American Negro in his search for security and integration and in his drive for economic and political justice, he had achieved a remarkable career in education, music, poetry and criticism. At the turn of the century in collaboration with his brother, he was writing songs for musical comedies and light operas—for Anna Held for Marie Cahill, for Bert Williams. There followed a political interlude during which he served as American consul in Venezuela and Nicaragua. That ended in 1912. The last quarter of a century was devoted to teaching, criticism and authorship.

In the last field, Dr. Johnson rates a place among those who have done most to interpret the American Negro to himself and to interpret his contribution to American life. His "The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man," written anonymously in 1912 and republished in 1927, seems destined to become a minor classic. Notable anthologies of Negro poetry and music testify to his judgment as a critic. His serious studies of the Negro's place and future in America, documented in books, addresses and magazine articles, rank with the sanest and most penetrating produced in his day. The Negro people will not soon find another such spokesman and prophet. Both the white and colored people of America lose by his death.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON

Few lives are so rich in various experience and accomplishment as his, so tragically ended. Teacher of pupils whose tuition fee was 5 cents apiece, lawyer, editor, poet, maker of songs that were in everybody's mouth, a consul who won the confidence of American naval officers and commanded a detachment of sailors in a Central American revolution, a politician with Roosevelt and Harding, he was to become one of the foremost of Negro leaders. His efforts to end lynching—once he came near being lynched—and his unflagging zeal as an officer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are enough to maintain his memory.

But it is as the writer and the educator and fosterer of writers that he was most noteworthy. His autobiogra-

phy, "Along This Way," is full of humor and curious incident. His two collections of "Negro Spirituals" give us the strange, impressive rhythm and music of these folk hymns or chants. The titles of some are poems. The words paint the scene with the vividness of hallucination. In "God's Trombones" he translated into poetry the religious passion of Negro preachers.

There were roots of bitterness in Johnson, but he had good reason for gratification and pride. Before his eyes and in the course of a few years he saw men and women of his race distinguish themselves in all the arts. Actors, singers, musicians, dancers, painters, sculptors, poets, novelists won their way to fame. All the world danced to Negro music. Mr. Johnson was Professor of Creative Literature at Fisk University. He had the good fortune to see a far broader creative movement.

A student of origins, he reverenced the "black and unknown bards of long ago." We can imagine what pleasure he must have had in the appearance a few years back of geniuses like Langston Hughes and Countee Cullen and other artists of the Negro Renaissance.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON

In the tragic death last Sunday of James Weldon Johnson, the great Negro poet, this country lost one of its authentic native voices. Dr. Johnson was the true poet of his race: he captured the spirit and the flavor of the spirituals and put them into lofty verse. As a poet he ranks with the first half dozen of this generation; it is not improbable that he will outlive many whose reputation at the moment may be greater than his.

The reason is that he has interpreted the yearnings and the emotions of his own race. His poem called "The Creation," relating the uneducated colored man's conception of the beginning of the world and of man, will live as one of the most colorful and dramatic poems of this century. It is a great poem, and those who have heard Dr. Johnson read it will never forget its power.

But James Weldon Johnson was more than a poet. He served in the American diplomatic service. He was a teacher of wide reputation. He was also, especially in his later years, as the Baltimore Evening Sun has pointed out, "a persistent and vigorous worker for the improvement of race relations. He was not very conspicuous in this, because he was a wise man, and the man who attracts most attention in this sort of thing is the spectacular fool.

"Johnson never cherished the delusion that he could bring about the millennium by next Thursday. He was content to make haste slowly. But for that very reason his work was sound and lasting, and therefore was a contribution for which white men should be as grateful as Negroes."

Like so many Southerners of both races Dr. Johnson did not tarry long in the South, but in his later years he returned more and more to this part of the world. And for the last eight years he has taught in Tennessee, and often lectured in Alabama.

He ranks among the great of his race.

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 28, 1938

The Nation's Loss In James Weldon Johnson's Death

The tragic death in a grade crossing accident in Maine of James Weldon Johnson removes from the public scene a cultured and fine-spirited Negro whose work had done much to cement good relations and good will among the whites and the blacks of this country.

Dr. Johnson was known in Birmingham. It was a little more than a year ago that he came here to deliver a memorable lecture to an audience drawn from both races. He spoke on the work of the Negro in creative fields, a subject which lay closest to his heart and which he taught as professor of creative literature at both New York University and Fisk University in Nashville. And those who were privileged to hear him will always remember his fine humor, his earnest search for truth, and his sensitive appreciation of beauty.

Dr. Johnson worked among his own people with pride in their progress and faith in their achievements. The most fruitful years of his life he devoted to directing attention to the work of the Negro in creative fields. His two collections of Negro spirituals constitute an authoritative and thorough contribution in that field. And his collection of poems entitled *God's Trombones* is cherished for its beauty and sonority and understanding of his people.

A full life Dr. Johnson led, in some respects. But it was a life which left fine influences upon both races in America, and it is a tragedy it was ended while he still looked forward to years of vigorous effort.

Died. James Weldon Johnson, 67, famed Negro educator, author (*Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man*), champion of Negro rights; of injuries sustained when his automobile struck a train; in Wiscasset, Me. Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (1916–30), he was also the first Negro to hold a consular post (Puerto Cabello, Venezuela); only Negro in the U. S. ever to command a naval detachment (Nicaragua 1912); first Negro baseball pitcher to throw a curve.

OPINION

James Weldon Johnson

Long after it's been forgotten that James Weldon Johnson established the first colored daily newspaper, became Florida's first colored lawyer, organized the first N.A.A.C.P. branches in the South, or rediscovered Haiti and Christophe to modern America, he will be best remembered by millions in the nation as the author of the Negro national anthem, "Lift Every Voice and Sing."

Had he in his years done no more than written this tremendously popular song, for which his brother J. Rosamond Johnson, provided the music, his mortality would be secure. But his fame extends beyond this.

Few Americans, black or white, have lived as full and as rich a life as Mr. Johnson. School teacher, lawyer, editor, organizer, executive secretary, diplomat, orator, writer, translator and professor of literature, he possessed the genius that allowed him to excel his fellows wherever he employed his talent.

In that excellence he cut across racial lines. All America has been glad to sing his love songs and his spirituals, recite his poetry, hear his lectures, read his autobiography—forgetting his race; remembering that he belonged to all the world.

Uncle Joe Cannon, late speaker of the House of Representatives, sought his advice as they walked arm and arm in Nicaragua; John D. Rockefeller, 3rd, asked him to be his permanent dinner guest on a trip home from Japan; and the humble Baptist congregations of Georgia invited him to preach them a sermon.

First, last, and always, he was a man—not a colored man, but an American, demanding all the equalities claimed by any other citizen, and by logic and intellect, demonstrating the utter asininity of America's race prejudice.

Brilliant, modest, friendly, he taught us to be grateful for our gifts to our country which has spontaneously adopted our folklore, aped our music and copied our dances.

As our interpreter to the world, as our defender against white domination, Mr. Johnson was our foremost citizen. His sudden death is a calamity. We know of no one in this generation who can fill his place.

Necrology—1938

James Weldon Johnson.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON THE NEGROES POET LAUREATE

By DR. KELLY MILLER

The tragic death of James Weldon Johnson has shocked the literary world. As a man of letters he took first rank among living Negro writers. His fame rests chiefly from the appraisal of white people who bought and read his books and accorded him respectable rank among contemporary writers. He is the only Negro who has ever received a definite assignment on the faculty of a great University as exponent and expositor of the literary genius of the Negro race, or enjoyed a lucrative income from the fruits of his pen. At the time of his death he was Professor of Creative Literature at Fisk University with the corresponding status at the University of New York. In this capacity he was frequently called upon to appear before faculties and student bodies of leading white Colleges and Universities of the South. The University of New York had just completed arrangement by which as an extension professor he was to deliver creditable lectures on Negro literature at several educational centers.

James Weldon Johnson was the foremost alumnus of Atlanta University. By nature and temperament he was conservative, cautious, and courteous. I can recall the time when he alone of his classmates remained loyal to faculty regulations against whose restrictions his classmates rebelled. In the reorganization of Atlanta University, the other alumni trustees opposed the merger on the ground that it was calculated to impair the old Atlanta spirit of race equality and human rights. He alone of his fellow alumni was selected as trustee of the New Atlanta University by the capitalistic interests which dominated the situation. Though always preserving his personal dignity and amor propre, he never gave offense to the white race. Even while leading the anti-lynching campaign he never called down on his head the wrath of Southern whites, like Walter White his more dynamic successor.

His National Negro Anthem, composed for a local Sunday occasion in Jacksonville, Florida, before he had come to metropolitan notice and national attention, reveals the true inwardness of his soul. It is pitched in the militant key but in plaintive and wailing tone as of a race which would sue rather than fight for its rights. The music is fitted to the words by his collaborater J. Rosam nd Johnson, his brother by temperament and genius as well as blood. The fame of the Johnson brothers, James Weldon and J. Rosamond, will go down bracketed in history; and although James Weldon is exhibited as the frontispiece, yet their fame can no more be dissevered than that of Gilbert and Sullivan.

James Weldon Johnson was by nature a recluse and never deigned to "mix with crowds and keep his virtue."

He was accepted into service as Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Although he served in this capacity with intelligence, courage, tact, and resourcefulness, yet one was constantly impressed with the thought that he was impressed into a field of service for which he was not fitted by nature or inclination. Militancy and agitation engaged the energies of his head rather than of his heart. Unlike DuBois (of the earlier days) and Walter White, he never gave himself with full abandon and self-detachment to the struggle for the political and civil rights of his race. Indeed the years which he devoted to the leadership of this militant organization were but an interlude, and one might say a strange interlude between the earlier and later stages of his career. We first discover him as a partner of Cole and Johnson and author of "Rag Music" then in vogue, typified by "Under the Bamboo Tree." In the reclining years of his leisure, we find him a dignified professor of Creative Literature in two American Universities, one black and one white. Thus both ends of his career contrast with the middle.

James Weldon Johnson made a brief incursion into the field of politics. He first belonged to the New York "Literary Fellows," the metropolitan counterpart of the Boston cabal of college scions who were oath-bound to offset the industrial propaganda of Booker T. Washington. William Monroe Trotter, George Forbes and William H. Lewis were the leaders of this cabal. By shrewd political finesse the wizard of Tuskegee sought to wean Johnson and Lewis from their hostile alignment by offering them the allurements of office. Johnson was appointed to an important post in the Consular Service; he accepted the assignment and served efficiently until replaced by a democratic administration. He then entered the service of the N. A. A. C. P., which was anti-Washington in origin, spirit and objective. However, under the guiding hand of Joel E. Spingarn, this militant originator did not dramatize its hostility to the great industrial leader by violent controversy and vocal antagonism. It must be said for James Weldon Johnson that he was never Mr. Washington's bitter or violent opponent. There was no bitterness in his nature. It is this which made him so readily acceptable to the white race.

James Weldon Johnson was not a poet per se or par excellence like Paul Lawrence Dunbar. He might fairly be called a literary dilettante scribbling prose or verse as the mood or the occasion required. He wrote coon songs for ministrel shows, librettos for light opera, the Negro National Anthem or "God's Trombones," as the spirit moved him or opportunity presented itself. His "Ex-Colored Man," was not his own autobiography but that of Douglas Wetmore, his boon companion, who played the double racial role both simultaneously and at different times. "God's Trombones," usually regarded as his masterpiece, was but a translation in literary form of the picturization of the Hebrew Scripture, an art which he learned from his father who was a typical Baptist of the older evangelistical type. His poetic genius reaches its highest peak in "The White Witch Rides Tonight," in which he admonishes Harlemites of the danger pit of their besetting sin.

James Weldon Johnson's reputation as a poet and a literary man is secure in the keeping of the white race, for he uttered nothing base or offensive to their racial sensibility. He was the Negroes' ambassador of letters to the white race, honored and admired.

N.Y. University Pays Tribute to J. Weldon Johnson

NEW YORK — Memorial services Thursday night for James Weldon Johnson were attended by more than 500 persons at New York University's School of Education in Washington Square.

Walter White, Sterling Brown, Oswald Garrison Villard, Hughes Mearns, and Dean E. George Payne were the speakers who paid tribute to the late Mr. Johnson, former lecturer at the university.

Anniston, Ala Star
July 5, 1938

No, Not One

The recent death of James Weldon Johnson, American Negro poet and collector of Negro spirituals, reminds us with renewed force that eminence, despite current Nazi sermons on Aryan supremacy and undercover Ku Klux Klan sentiments in our own country, is not confined to any one race. Few of the present day white authors in this country have been of more enduring service to some of the nation's hidden values than Dr. Johnson, whose professorship of creative literature at New York University and Fisk University in Nashville has been of inestimable use in calling attention to the profound wisdom of preserving the Negro's music.

The South is not the only section of the country which lags in appreciation of the Negro as a citizen. In fact, it seems to many modern economists that the Negro is most neglected in the North. The following data, quoted from a recent Liberty Magazine article written by Walter White, a Negro himself and secretary to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, shows how civically and economically unwise it is to compel the Negro to live on a decidedly lower standard than other races or sects:

"One 21-acre slum area in Cleveland, Ohio, in which Negroes are forced by color prejudice to live, cost that city, according to a recent survey, $1,131,953 in a year after deducting all taxes assessed for the area, while private welfare agencies spent on the same area $490,846. A region covering 50 blocks in Detroit, according to a survey of the Housing Commission, produced crime seven and one-half times the city average, juvenile delinquency 10.4 times the city average, tuberculosis six and one-half times, pneumonia eight times, infant mortality one and one-half times that of the city as a whole. Taxes were delinquent 327 per cent, 92 per cent of the property being in tax arrears for from three to four years. But the average family income for that area had dropped in four years from $1,193 annually to $300! The vast majority of such jobs as had been made available by a slowly returning recovery had been given to whites. We Negroes can only wonder why the white man cannot for his own sake realize the ghastly cost of continued impoverishment of a tenth of the population because of race prejudice."

And then the crux of the matter. The author describes a normal scene on payday in large Northern cities. Long lines of foreign-born or foreign-descended employes stand at the postoffices buying money orders to send to their relatives in the home country across the seas. Germans, Poles, Italians, Czechs, Greeks—thousands of them. And millions of dollars winging their way out of the United States for good.

No Negroes in those lines. No, not one.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 30, 1938

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON

In the tragic death last Sunday of James Weldon Johnson, the great Negro poet, this country lost one of its authentic native voices. Dr. Johnson was the true poet of his race: he captured the spirit and the flavor of the spirituals and put them into lofty verse. As a poet he ranks with the first half dozen of this generation; it is not improbable that he will outlive many whose reputation at the moment may be greater than his.

The reason is that he has interpreted the yearnings and the emotions of his own race. His poem called "The Creation," relating the uneducated colored man's conception of the beginning of the world and of man, will live as one of the most colorful and dramatic poems of this century. It is a great poem, and those who have heard Dr. Johnson read it will never forget its power.

But James Weldon Johnson was more than a poet. He served in the American diplomatic service. He was a teacher of wide reputation. He was also, especially in his later years, as The Baltimore Evening Sun has pointed out, "a persistent and vigorous worker for the improvement of race relations. He was not very conspicuous in this, because he was a wise man, and the man who attracts most attention in this sort of thing is the spectacular fool.

"Johnson never cherished the delusion that he could bring about the millennium by next Thursday. He was content to make haste slowly. But for that very reason his work was sound and lasting, and therefore was a contribution for which white men should be as grateful as Negroes."

Like so many Southerners of both races Dr. Johnson did not tarry long in the South, but in his later years he returned more and more to this part of the world. And for the last eight years he has taught in Tennessee, and often lectured in Alabama.

He ranks among the great of his race.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON

"James Weldon Johnson is dead." James Weldon Johnson is not dead. His life is an immortal tribute to scholastic, literary and human rights achievement. Without national fanfare he had arrived in recent years as the successor of Booker T. Washington in national esteem pointing the way to racial possibilities and achievement.

He was recognized in the field of letters by all regardless of race, strictly on his merits as a man. Dr. Johnson made no effort to sell himself to the public through a carefully organized publicity setup. His training in diplomacy for the government of the United States prevented this, but his native modesty and reserve likewise added to this reluctance.

Nevertheless, all who came under his influence as a writer of prose and poetry, of his lectures, and his personal friendship, realized that they were in the presence of a real man—man of affairs.

Dr. Johnson was thoroughly schooled in his knowledge of American life, North and South and in the sins of white America. Without vindictiveness, but with carefully phrased thought through all of his writings and lectures, he told the truth with such profound sincerity and accumulation of facts, there has always been a lasting impression for good.

Read the latest edition of "Who's Who," on James Weldon Johnson and it will be found there is no person now before the public ready to fill the place of this great man. But his life will ever remain an inspiration for all those who seek the truth; and the truth will make us free.

Farewell to the mortal Johnson; welcome to the immortal.

Defender
7-9-38
Chicago

Happy Moment

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, right, is shown with his wife, Mrs. Grace Johnson, and Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a happy moment a few years ago. Mr. Johnson was one of the prime builders of the [illegible] and partly through his excellent work that it grew into a powerful association.

Necrology – 1938

James Weldon Johnson.

Dies In Crash

James Weldon Johnson, above, educator, author and song writer, who Sunday was fatally injured in a grade-crossing crash in Maine.

James Weldon Johnson Dies In Accident

Wife Also Badly Injured In Car Struck By Train

Special to Journal and Guide

WISCASSET, Maine—Dr. James Weldon Johnson, 67, internationally known author, poet and composer, was fatally injured in a Maine Central Railroad grade crossing accident during a blinding rain storm here last Sunday. His wife, Mrs. Grace Mail Johnson, 40, who was driving at the time of the crash, is confined in Damariscotta Hospital suffering from serious injuries where hospital attaches say she has an even chance to recover.

The famous author-composer, best known for his publication of "The Book of American Negro Spirituals," succumbed a few minutes after eye-witnesses to the accident had extricated him from the wreckage of his automobile.

SUFFERED FRACTURED SKULL

Dr. Charles J. DePerra, after examining the body, said Dr. Johnson suffered a fractured skull and that both legs were broken. Mrs. Johnson was injured about the head and legs.

Identification of Dr. Johnson, who was Professor of Creative Literature at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., since 1930, and visiting professor of the same subject at New York University since 1934, was made through personal papers in his pockets which listed his address at 415 West 148th Street, New York.

The Johnsons were returning to New York from their spacious Summer home which they maintained at Dark Harbor, Me.

ALSO AN EDUCATOR

Besides his literary and musical accomplishments, Dr. Johnson was an educator, a former member of the United Consular service, and a winner of the J. E. Spingarn medal in 1925, the sixth winner of the award which was presented to him by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis. The presentation was made at the sixteenth annual conference of the NAACP held at Denver, Colorado. He was cited as "an author, diplomat and public servant."

In 1927, he was also awarded the William E. Harmon Award for distinguished achievement among Negroes, receiving a gold medal and $400 for his book of poems, "God's Trombones," based upon the imaginative creations of the old time preachers.

HAD DIVERSE TALENTS

It is rather difficult to estimate at which of his many pursuits James Weldon Johnson achieved most, for he excelled in all his diverse talents. He was a poet, an educator, public servant, writer of popular songs, scholar, author and crusader for Negro rights.

Probably his greatest service was as an author. In his prose and verse, he became the unofficial spokesman for the American Negro, and his influence is credited with lossing of the flood of Negro self-expression that reached its peak in the late Nineteen Twenties.

His works include "The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man," written anonymously in 1912 and republished in 1927; "Fifty Years and Other Poems," 1917; "Self-Determining Haiti," 1920; "The Book of American Negro Poetry," 1921; "The Book of American Negro Spirituals," 1925; "Second Book of Spirituals," 1926; and "God's Trombones" (poems), 1927. Also "Black Manhattan," 1930; "Along This Way" (an autobiography), 1933, and "Negro Americans, What Now?" 1934.

Mr. Johnson was a militant crusader for his race, demanding political and cultural equality for the Negro. Probably his greatest fight was in the effort to put the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill through the House and Senate.

REFUTED LYNCHING ARGUMENT

He refuted the traditional argument that lynching was justifiable because it was used only in cases of rape by Negroes of white women. He showed during the Harding Administration that in the preceding thirty years over fifty Negro women had been lynched in the South and that many whites as well had been victims.

The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill was killed, but the fight for it stirred the South itself into taking action to abolish lynching.

Mr Johnson fought for his people as secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and later as executive secretary. He joined the N. A. A. C. P. in 1916 and was active until 1930, when he was forced to resign because of ill health.

Before he became a crusader for his race, Mr. Johnson was a songwriter, one of the most popular on Broadway. He came here late in 1900 with his brother, J. Rosamond Johnson, who had been graduated from the Boston Conservatory of Music.

One of the first compositions the brothers wrote, "Lift Every Voice," a hymn, is recognized today as the national anthem of the Negro.

PARTNER OF COLE

The Johnson Brothers formed a partnership with one of the famous vaudevillians of that day, Bob Cole. With Rosamond at the piano and all three in close harmony, the partners developed the technique of selling their compositions to all the stars of the day. Grom 1901 to 1906 the Johnsons were the topnotch composers of American popular music.

SOME POPULAR SONG HITS

Soon their songs from "The Czar of Zam," a light opera the Johnsons had written, were being played in the Drury Lane pantomimes that Klaw and Erlanger were importing from London. In addition they wrote "The Maiden With the Dreamy Eyes" for Anna Held, "The Maid of Timbuctoo" for Lillian Russell, "My Castle on the Nile" for Bert Williams, "Oh! Didn't He Ramble" for George Primrose "Congo Love Song," for Marie Cahill and many others. "Congo Love Song" alone brought $13,000 in royalties to the Johnsons.

James Weldon Johnson gave up song writing in 1906 when he was appointed United States Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venzuela, by Theodore Roosevelt. His next appointment took him to Corinto, Nicaragua, as consul. There he served through several revolutions, his task requiring great diplomacy.

When Warren G. Harding was campaigning for the Presidency, Mr. Johnson made a survey of conditions in Haiti for him. On the basis of his findings Harding made the Haitian occupation by the United States Marines a campaign issue.

NATIVE OF FLORIDA

Mr Johnson was born in Jacksonville, Fla., in 1871. His mother was an accomplished singer.

After attending Atlanta University for four years, Mr. Johnson became principal of the Stanton Central Grammar School for Negroes in Jacksonville and converted it into a high school. At the time there were only about three high schools for Negroes in the whole South.

While in this school post Mr. Johnson studied law and also studied for his master's degree, which he received from Atlanta in 1894. He was the first Negro in Jacksonville to be admitted to the bar.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON

In the tragic death last Sunday of James Weldon Johnson, the great Negro poet this country lost one of its authentic native voices. Dr. Johnson was the true poet of his race: he captured the spirit and the flavor of the spirituals and put them into lofty verse. As a poet he ranks with the first half dozen of this generation; it is not improbable that he will outlive many whose reputation at the moment may be greater than his.

The reason is that he has interpreted the yearnings and the emotions of his own race. His poem called "The Creation," relating the uneducated colored man's conception of the beginning of the world and of man, will live as one of the most colorful and dramatic poems of this century. It is a great poem, and those who have heard Dr. Johnson read it will never forget its power.

But James Weldon Johnson was more than a poet. He served in the American diplomatic service, he was a teacher of wide reputation. He was also, especially in his later years, as The Baltimore Evening Sun has pointed out, "a persistent and vigorous worker for the improvement of race relations. He was not very conspicuous in this, because he was a wise man, and the man who attracts most attention in this sort of thing is the spectacular fool.

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Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
June 28, 1938

Dr. Johnson, Well Known Here, Killed

Ranked as Greatest Living Negro Poet; Died in Accident

Dr. James Weldon Johnson, 67, Negro author, poet and composer, killed Sunday in a grade crossing accident on the Main Central railroad at Wiscasset, Me., was well known to many in Knoxville and had visited here several times in recent years. He was entertained at the home of Prof. Charles W. Cansler, Negro principal of Mechanicsville High school.

Dr. Johnson held the chair of English and literature in Fiske university, Nashville. This is the oldest institution for higher learning for Negroes in the world.

E. E. Patton, secretary of Draughon's Business college, commenting on the death of Johnson, said:

"Without regard to race or creed, the people of this section will be grieved to learn of the death of Johnson.

"Dr. Johnson's story of his life is one of the most interesting and gripping ever published.

"His poetry will take high rank with the best English and American poets. Next to Paul Lawrence Dunbar, he was perhaps the greatest Negro poet."

J. Weldon Johnson—A Full Life

Call

Author, educator, lecturer, lawyer, scholar, poet, crusader and diplomat, James Weldon Johnson was one of few men, regardless of race, who could be hailed by all of those terms.

7-1-38

James Weldon Johnson was born on June 17, 1871, in Jacksonville, Fla., the son of James and Helen Louise Dillette Johnson.

He was graduated from Atlanta university in 1894, receiving the A. B. degree and in 1904 received the master's degree from Atlanta.

Johnson was principal of the colored high school in Jacksonville for several years and then was admitted to the Florida bar in 1897 and practiced law in Jacksonville until 1901.

With his brother, J. Rosamond, he went to New York in 1901 where they collaborated in writing for musical plays and light operas.

Johnson did three years of graduate study at Columbia university.

In 1906 Dr. Johnson was named by President Theodore Roosevelt as consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, where he served for three years, then was transferred to Corinto, Nicaragua.

In 1910 he was married to Miss Grace Nail.

Kansas City

He returned to New York city in 1912 and was contributing editor to the New York Age.

Mo.

But in 1916, feeling the urge to fight lynching, he joined the staff of the N.A.A.C.P., where he served for 14 years.

James Weldon Johnson was awarded the degree, doctor of literature by Talladega college in 1917, and by Howard university in 1923.

He became the eleventh Spingarn medalist in 1925. He was a trustee of Atlanta university, member of the board of directors of the American Fund for Public Service.

His first published poem, "Since You Went Away," appeared in Century magazine, to which he became a regular contributor. He was also a contributor to Independent and other magazines and was on the editorial board of The Crisis.

"The National Negro Anthem," sung wherever Negroes gather, written by J. Rosamond and James Weldon Johnson.

Among his published works are: "Along This Way," his autobiography. "God's Trombones: Seven Negro Sermons in Verse"; "The Book of American Negro Spirituals," with musical arrangements by J. Rosamond Johnson; "The Second Book of Negro Spirituals;" "Black Manhattan," "Saint Peter Relates an Incident;" "Negro Americans, What Now;" "The Book of American Negro Poetry," and

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON

English libretto of the grand opera, "Goyescas."

At the time of his death Dr. Johnson held the position of professor of creative literature at Fisk university, Nashville, where the Johnsons maintained an attractive home.

Last fall he spent his fourth term as visiting professor of creative literature at New York university.

James Weldon Johnson Was First Negro Secretary of N. A. A. C. P.

James Weldon Johnson joined the staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on December 16, 1916 as field secretary. It was he who undertook immediately the difficult and dangerous task of organizing branches of the association in the South.

Upon the resignation of Roy Nash as secretary of the association to enter the army, Mr. Johnson served as acting secretary until John R. Shillady was elected secretary in February, 1918. Upon Mr. Shillady's resignation in 1920, Mr. Johnson was immediately made acting secretary, and in October, 1920, became secretary, the first Negro to hold this office.

During the decade of Mr. Johnson's incumbency as secretary the N.A.A.C.P. made its greatest progress and became for the first time a national power to be reckoned with.

It was chiefly through his extraordinary ability and tact that the Dyer federal anti-lynching bill was passed by the lower house of Congress in 1922, only to be defeated by a filibuster led by Southern senators who held up proceedings until the measure was abandoned.

Mr. Johnson, in 1920, made the first investigation of the American occupation of the republic of Haiti and it was due chiefly to his findings that the seizure of Haiti was made a campaign issue in the 1920 election. As a result there was a naval investigation and one by a committee of the senate. Mr. Johnson was largely instrumental in forming "L'Union Patriotique d'-Haiti."

It was through Mr. Johnson that the present secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., Walter White, came to the organization in 1918, as assistant secretary.

Mr. Johnson went on a year's leave of absence from the association beginning in November, 1929. He had received a fellowship for creative writing from the Julius Rosenwald fund.

On December 17, 1930, he submitted his resignation as executive secretary in order to devote himself exclusively to his literary work. At a special meeting of the board of directors on December 29, 1930, the resignation was accepted. The appreciation of the board of directors was expressed for Mr. Johnson's years of brilliant and devoted service to the cause of the association.

At that meeting Mr. Johnson was elected a vice-president of the N.A.A.C.P. and a member of the board of directors.

Philosophy Of a Great American

"Black America is called upon to stand as the protagonist of tolerance, of fair play, of justice, and of good will," Dr. Johnson affirmed. "Until white America heeds, we shall never let its conscience sleep. For the responsibility for the outcome is not our alone. White America cannot save itself if it prevents us from being saved . . .

"In the situation into which we are thrown, let each one of us, let the whole race, be ceaselessly on guard against the loss of spiritual integrity. So long as we maintain that integrity we cannot be beaten down, not in a thousand years. For instance, we suffer the humiliations of Jim-Crowism; but we are not vitally injured so long as we are not Jim-Crowed in soul . . .

"The pledge to myself which I have endeavored to keep through the greater part of my life is:

"I will not allow one prejudiced person or one million or one hundred million to blight my life. I will not let prejudice or any of its attendant humiliations and injustices bear me down to spiritual defeat. My inner life is mine, and I shall defend and maintain its integrity against all the powers of hell!"

James Weldon Johnson was once cut to the quick by the remark of a sneering white bystander: "What wouldn't you give to be a white man?"

A hot retort surged to his lips, but he controlled himself and answered, "Let me see. I don't know just how much I would give. I'd have to think it over. But, at any rate, I am sure that I wouldn't give anything to be the kind of white man you are. No, I am sure I woudn't; I'd lose too much by the change."

Dr. Johnson time after time attacked the "applied prejudices of persons. He believed that everybody would rid himself of prejudices, racial and otherwise, but especially the applied ones. His explanation of this type of prejudice was the following:

On a ship returning from Europe a number of years ago a white man was assigned to a place at the dining table next to Dr. Johnson. The next day the white man had the steward to move his seat.

Just before the boat docked at New York, Dr. Johnson was told about this man's actions—that he had moved his seat, that he had asked other diners to move their seats, and finally, that he had started getting signers to a petition requesting that Dr. Johnson be removed from the dining room.

To this last action Dr. Johnson objected. He said "A man has a right to sit where he pleases, but when he tries to move me, then he is applying his prejudice. This I resent."

Dr. Johnson had his own definition of "social equality:" "Social equality means that there should be nothing in the law or in public opinion which should prevent persons with actual tastes and desires from associating with each other provided they mutually desire to do so."

'Lift Every Voice' Thrilled Its Author

The song that thrills members of the race who call it their "national anthem" thrilled until the last the man who wrote the words.

James Weldon Johnson said when he visited Kansas City last October that he still was inspired whenever he heard an audience sing "Lift Every Voice and Sing," and especially if it was sung by a group of children.

Johnson wrote the words and his brother, J. Rosamond, composed the music to the now famous song many years ago when they lived in Jacksonville, Fla.

They wrote the song for a school chorus' special program and left for New York, never dreaming of its possibilities. In 20 years the song had reached nationwide fame.

Necrology - 1938

James Weldon Johnson.

JOHNSON TIGHT ON MESSIAHS AND STORE FRONT CHURCHES

Country's No. 1 Fighter Against White Domination Never Boasted About His White Mammy: Incidents in His Life Recalled

By JOHN JASPER

Incidents from the life of James Weldon Johnson, professor of creative literature at Fisk and New York University, who was killed in an auto-train accident this week, show that he was the nation's number one fighter against white domination.

In his last book, "The Negro American, What Now," published in 1934, Mr. Johnson urged the stamping out of religious bootleggers which he called parasites.

"They get a sufficient number of hard fisted women and open a store front or basement and peddle a spurious brand of Christianity, at exorbitant prices. Some of the store front preachers may be sincere but the majority of them are ignorant, lazy louts who would be of greater value to themselves and to the race if they were put to manual labor.

"We have self-appointed bishops and messiahs whose central idea of a church as a holy harem, arouse all feelings of disgust and [illegible]. They all belong in jail.

Hard on Fraternities

"Our fraternal organizations have in a number of ways done much good but in large racial affairs they have [illegible]. Many lodges are rackets and thousands of dollars have been wasted on annual conventions, having a good time, showy parades and funerals."

Although James Weldon Johnson was born in the South, Jacksonville, Florida, and taught at Atlanta, he left the South because Southern men refused to tip their hats to his wife and to call most colored men mister.

"These things may seem trivial," he said, "but they connote the whole system of race prejudice and injustice." He was America's No. 1 fighter against white domination.

At Hampton

Addressing the Hampton Institute graduating class in 1933, Mr. Johnson startled conservative Hamptonians by telling them that one-third of the whole educational program for colored schools is to educate white people concerning the contribution of colored people to America, the other two-thirds of education for colored people in which to show them how to find economic and political equality.

Passing for White

At the opening of the American Negro Ballet at Harlem's Lafayette Theatre last December Mr. Johnson said that for the past thirty years white people have been doing colored dances on the stage and in the ballrooms. "They have taken every dance we have originated right down to the 'Big Apple,' and in doing this they have been passing for colored."

Offered WPA Post

Two years ago, Mr. Johnson was offered and accepted a post as a member of the Labor Advisory Board. In some mysterious manner his commission was revoked; however, the newspapers reported that Mrs. Frances Perkins objected to the Johnson appointment.

Banqueted by 300

For ten years Mr. Johnson was executive secretary of the NAACP and for four years was field secertary, and when he retired May 21, 1931, three hundred diners lauded him at the banquet in the Pennsylvania Hotel. Walter White said Mr. Johnson was responsible for his connection with the NAACP.

Joel Spingarn called him one of the real statesmen of America.

Dantes Bellegrade, Haitian Minister to the United States, called him the "Chevalier of Justice."

Produced All U.S. Music

Carl Van Vechten said Johnson and his brother have produced all the American music for a number of years.

Mrs. Maggie L. Walker of Richmond, sick for three years, came in an upholstered wheel-chair to attend the banquet.

Mr. Johnson said in response, that the National Negro Anthem gave him a greater thrill than all his poetry combined and the luckiest break he ever got was in 1910, when he travelled 3,000 miles to to Nicaragua to marry his wife.

Edited a Daily

Mr. Johnson edited one of the first colored newspapers in the South which promptly failed. He was the first colored man to be admitted to the Florida bar.

Mae Irwin paid the first $50 for the rights to "Since You Went Away," which Amato later sang at the Metropolitan and McCormack and Kreisler recorded.

Johnson and his brother wrote music for Anna Held, Marie Cahill and Lillian Russell.

"Under The Bamboo Tree," "Oh, Didn't He Ramble?" and "Congo Love Song" have become a part of the folk music of America.

Mr. Johnson and his brother, Rosamond, wrote Theodore Roosevelt's campaign song in 1904 and after Teddy was elected Johnson was made United States Counse to Venezuela and later to Nicaragua.

Lectures at New York University

One hundred students, eighty eight of whom were white, registered for Mr. Johnson's course in November, 1934, and applauded when he gave his first lecture on "Race Contributions to America in Culture."

White Mammy

"Many white people boast about having had a 'black mammy,'—I had a white one. A white mother took me and nursed me during the period of my mother's inability to do it," Mr. Johnson said.

"It may be something to be proud of, but it has never occurred to me to go around bragging about it."

Returning from Europe

Once when Mr. Johnson was returning from Europe on board the "Cunarder" he was assigned a very good seat at a very good table by the steward. He noticed that the seat next to him was occupied for the first meal but afterwards vacant. Later he learned that this man, a Southerner, had asked the steward to move him and when this failed circulated a petition among the passengers to have him excluded from the first class dining saloon.

Explaining his feeling in the matter, Mr. Johnson said he granted the man in question the right to move if he in any way disturbed his appetite or digestion; that so far as he cared, he could move to the farthest table in the saloon or get off the ship; but he did object when his prejudice reached the point of trying to make him move.

Social Equality

Answering a Southerner's question about social equality, Mr Johnson stated, he wanted all the equality anybody else had. The expression, "men can be brothers without being brother-in-law," he condemned as pussyfooting.

Fight for Life

"I have always said that when the howling mob comes and the colored man sees that he has no chance but to give his life, he should sell that life at the highest possible price."

First Silent Parade

Mr. Johnson arranged for the NAACP its first silent parade through New York streets against lynching.

He paid a visit to Haiti, rediscovered the Citadel and fame of the one-time great King Christophe. He began the movement which ended in the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the island.

Borah and Lodge

He also began the campaign in Congress for a Federal Antilynching Bill which he put through the House but couldn't force through the Senate due to the treachery of Massachusetts's Henry Cabot Lodge, GOP leader, and the opposition of Idaho's Borah.

Under James Weldon Johnson as secretary, 1920-1930, the NAACP made the passage of an antilynching bill a national issue. Under its sledge hammer blows lynching declined from 61 in 1922 to 12 in 1929, his last year in office.

Mr. Johnson campaigned against the Ku Klux Klan until the nation became aware of it as a public menace.

"Birth of a Nation" Barred

Through his insistence, the infamous "Birth of a Nation" was barred from many movie houses.

A petition of 120,000 names for release of members of the Twenty-fourth Infantry imprisoned for the alleged Houston riot was presented to President Coolidge. As result all fifty-four of these men have been released.

Sweet Case

Mr. Johnson, acting for the association, fought and won the Sweet segregation and murder case in Detroit, in which Clarence Darrow was the attorney.

Residential segregation victories were won in a dozen other cities.

He kept up a steady legal fight in the courts against exclusion of colored voters from Democratic primaries in Southern States, notably in Texas

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY HONORS J. W. JOHNSON

Christian Recorder

New York, Aug. 12.—Arthur B Spingarn, vice president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was the principal speaker at a memorial service in honor of James Weldon Johnson famed poet and onetime secretary of the Association held in Columbia University's Horace Mann Auditorium here, August 3.

Others on the program were: Dr Melville Charlton, organist; Jessie Fauset Harris, Dorothy Mainor, the singer; and the Rev. William Lloyd James. The memorial program was sponsored by the Summer students and faculty of Columbia.

Johnson Buried in "Work Clothes"

Poet's Body Is Clad in Lounging Robe and Trousers; Funeral Lasts Forty-five Minutes

NEW YORK—The funeral rites of James Weldon Johnson at Salem M.E. Church, W. 129th Street and Seventh Avenue on Thursday afternoon, lasted only 45 minutes and were carried out in the faultless modern manner which the highly cultured poet would himself have preferred.

The upstairs of the church was filled long before 1 p.m., when the services began. Downstairs the pews contained a social register of leaders in both the colored and white worlds.

Mrs. F. D.'s Rose

In a plain gray casket the dead poet lay in the front of the church. A small fortune in flowers surrounded him. On his casket lay the great rose tribute sent him by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The organ pealed softly before the services actually began. One song played was "Lift Every Voice and Sing."

One by one the celebrities entered:

Fredi Washington, William Pickens, Jr., Mrs. Bessye Bearden, Edna Thomas, Dr. Channing Tobias, Eugene Kinckle Jones, Carl Van Vechten, white, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Eubie Blake, Fred R. Moore, Joel and Arthur Spingarn, Hubert Delany;

Judge Watson, James Hubert, Harry T. Burleigh, Elmer Carter, Walter White, Ferdinand Q. Morton, Dr. Louis T. Wright, W. C. Handy, William Andrews, J. E. Moorland, A. C. Powell, Sr., and nearly the last, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

La Guardia Represented

Many of these were honorary pallbearers. Other pallbearers were:

William H. Baldwin, Stanley Howe, representing Mayor La Guardia; Marshall Best; Gene Buck, president of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers; Irving Ceasar, Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, Eugene Gordon, B. W. Huebsh, Dr. Thomas E. Jones; E. B. Marks, music publisher;

R. C. McPherson, William Pickens, Oliver Randolph, Dr. E. P. Roberts, Noble Sissle, Deems Taylor, Will Von Tilzer, Judge Charles E. Toney, William Vodery, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, L. Hollingsworth Wood and others.

Sister-in-law Weeps

Only members of the family present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosamond Johnson and their daughter, Mildred. They were surrounded by close friends of the family. Mrs. Johnson wept silently.

Ushers, prominent writers and artists included:

Langston Hughes, W. C. Handy, Jr., Chapelle Glenn, Aaron Douglas, Countee Cullen, Harold Jackman, Edward Perry, Romare Bearden, Claude McKay, and others.

There was no introduction of speakers.

The Rev. F. C. Cullen read from the Bible: "I am the Resurrection and the Life . . he that believeth in Me shall have everlasting life."

The Juanita Hall Choir sang "Abide With Me." Juanita Hall recited "Since You Went Away," one of Mr. Johnson's poems which was set to music.

The Rev. Sheldon H. Bishop recited from Johnson's "God's Trombones." The author was laid to rest holding a copy of this book and dressed in his "work clothes," a lounging robe and formal trousers.

The choir sang the famous "Go Down Death," also written by him.

White Arrives by Air

Walter White, who took a plane here and back to the NAACP convention in Columbus, read some of the hundreds of messages received. They were from: Fisk University, NAACP, Harlem YWCA, Bethune-Cookman College; NYA; Government of Haiti, Haitian Consul, Florida A. and M. College, and the Negro Actors' Guild.

Gene Buck, president of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers said:

"Jimmy Johnson was the greatest person of his race, not only in America, but in the whole world. He was greater than Booker T. Washington. He found new frontiers. He wouldn't have you weep here today. I know of no man who has done more to stamp out intolerance."

Mr. Buck flew here from Seattle for the services.

The American Society conducted the funeral rites. The Universal Funeral Chapel, 597 Lexington Avenue, was the undertaker. Crowds in the street outside criticized a white undertaker as Harlem will. But the Universal handles all the American Society's work. This firm is the same that buried the late George Gershwin.

After Mr. Buck's address, the honorary pallbearers arose, marched to the entrance and formed a double line through which the casket was directed.

Three Cars of Flowers

The organ played an old hymn as the casket was raised high and brought slowly down the aisles and out into the sunny street, where a score of cameramen focused on it. There were three cars of flowers. The casket was not opened in the church, but hundreds viewed Dr. Johnson's remains the day before.

It was not an emotional service. One could not help comparing it with the emotion-wrought rites of the late evangelist, G. Wilson Becton, from this same church in 1933, where wild scenes were enacted. Thursday, all was dignity.

The formal-clad honorary ushers formed a solid phalanx of

J. Weldon Johnson Records On Sale

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Two records, which will keep alive the voice of James Weldon Johnson for posterity went on sale this week it was announced by officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here this week.

Recordings have been made of four readings by the famed poet made before his death June 26 and include his "The Creation," "Go Down Death," "The Prodigal Son," and "Listen, Lord—A Prayer." The album containing the records may be ordered from The Crisis, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

COLORED RACE LOSES AN OUTSTANDING MEMBER

James Weldon Johnson is dead. The news was flashed over the country early last week to stun countless numbers of people in all walks of life in both races. No colored American had, perhaps, addressed himself in so many ways to the advancement of his people and the glory of his country. Poet, author, historian, educator, diplomat, musician, public servant, philosopher, crusader in the cause of the Negro, he excelled in each of these categories with exhibition of unusual talent that amounted to sheer genius. James Weldon Johnsons are not born every generation.

The leader of his people suffered death when his car was struck at a grade crossing by a railroad train last Sunday, during a blinding rainstorm. He was 67 years of age. His wife, Mrs. Grace Mail Johnson, twenty seven years younger, was severly hurt and is now in Damariscotta Hospital. Both his legs were broken, and his skull fractured, according to an examining physirian, and Mrs. Johnson sustained serious leg and head injhries. His address was given as 415 West 148th street, New York City. They had visited their shmmer home at Dark Harbor.

Since 1930 he had been professtr of creative literature at Fisk University, Nashville, and also visiting professor in the same subjest at New York University. His native home was in Jacksonville, Fla., and his mother was a noted singer. Matriculating at Atlanta University, he was instrumental in securing one of the first high schools for Negroes in the South, at Jacksonville. He studied law and was the first Negro to be admitted at the bar in Jacksonville. He received his master's degree from Atlanta U., in 1894.

His prose and poetry spoke for the Negro, and he was a militant crusader as executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He wrote a number of volumes and compiled anthologies of Negro poems, and reached great heights as an authority on Negro music, especially spirituals. He early collaborated with his famous brother, J. Rosamond Johnson, and they produced that now famous composition, "The Negro National Hymn." They wrote operatic pieces and song hits for leading stars of the stage and concert world, white and colored.

Richmond Va News-Leader
October 28, 1938

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON.

Please give a brief account of the life and achievements of the late James Weldon Johnson.—S. E. T., Bel Air, Md.

He was born in Jacksonville, Fla., June 17, 1871, and was graduated from Atlanta University in 1894. Later he won his M. A degree there and studied for three years at Columbia University. For several years he was principal of a high school in Jacksonville. In 1897 he was admitted to the Florida bar, and practiced law there until 1901, when he went to New York to collaborate with his brother, J. Rosamond Johnson, in writing for light opera. In 1906 he was appointed United States Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela. His next post was Corinto, Nicaragua, where he was Consul during the revolutionary period of 1909-12. He married Grace Nail, of New York, in 1910. From 1916 to 1930, he was secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He then went to Nashville as professor of creative literature. In 1925 he won the Spingarn medal; in 1933, the W. E. B. DuBois prize for Negro literature. He died in Maine June 26, 1938. Among his books are "The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man," "Fifty Years and Other Poems," "Self- Determining Haiti," "The Book of American Negro Poetry," "The Book of American Negro Spirituals," "God's Trombones," "Black Manhattan," "Along This Way" (an autobiography), "Negro Americans, What Now?" He wrote the words of a number of songs, including the "Negro National Anthem," did the English version of the libretto of the grand opera "Goyescas," and contributed to magazines of high standing.

Necrology-1938

Kansas.

DEAN VAUGHN, OF WESTERN U. PASSES AWAY

Was Associated with Theological School for Over 30 Years

Edward Richard Vaughn, 78 years old, for more than 30 years dean of the theological seminary at Western university, died Tuesday morning at his home, Twenty-sixth street and Parkway avenue, Quindaro.

In ill health during the past year, the veteran clergyman and teacher was confined to his bed less than a week before his death.

A native of Magnolia, Ark., "Dean" Vaughn, as he was popularly known, was graduated from the Branch Normal college in Pine Bluff. For several years he taught in the public school system of Arkansas.

He was ordained in the A. M. E. ministry by Bishop William F. Handy at Ogden, Utah. He served as pastor of some of the leading churches in the fifth episcopal district.

Dean Emeritus

In about 1903, he was elected dean of the Schaffer Theological seminary at Western university, Quindaro, a position which he held until his health began to fail.

As dean of the theological seminary, he taught and served as supply and substitute pastor and as presiding elder in many districts when deaths or other emergencies occurred. He was a member of the A. M. E. general conference for over 40 years. At the 1937 conference he was placed on the superannuated ministers' list.

At the time of his death he was dean emeritus of the Western University School of religion.

He is survived by the widow, Mrs. Magnolia Harper Vaughn, two brothers, John Vaughn, Houston, Texas; James Vaughn, Dallas; a sister, Mrs. Matilda Lee, Waldo, Ark.; a granddaughter, Miss Melba Vaughn McElroy and a son-in-law, Dr. Charles Arthur McElroy.

Funeral services were held on Thursday afternon from the First A. M. E. church, with the Rev. W. D. Wilkins, pastor, officiating. Burial was in Woodlawn cemetery, with Mrs. J. W. Jones funeral home in charge.

LIEUT. W. A. BETTIS CLAIMED BY DEATH

Spanish War Veteran and Former Wichita Editor Dies at Fort Dodge

Wichita, Kans., Special.—Lieut William A. Bettis, 74, who commanded E company of the 23rd Kansas Volunteer infantry during the Spanish-American War, former Wichitan, died Friday at the Kansas Soldiers' Home at Fort Dodge, according to word received here recently.

Bettis, who was editor of the newspaper, "The National Reflector," here before the war with Spain, was appointed by Governor John W. Leedy as recruiting officer to organize the 23rd Volunteers, an all colored regiment with all colored officers.

When the regiment was organized he was chosen first lieutenant of E company. The regiment was commanded by Capt. Sam W. Jones, Wichita, who was first to sign the list when the recruiting started and who had previous army experience. The regiment spent seven months in Cuba.

After his return to Wichita, Bettis published a paper called "The Protest," here for a number of years and went to Fort Dodge about ten years ago. He is survived by a son, Charles, Wichita, and two daughters in Los Angeles.

Funeral services were held in the St. Paul's A. M. E. Church, Elm and Water, where he was a member, at 2:30 p. m., Monday. Rev. T. W. Green, Jr., officiated. Burial in Maple Grove cemetery. The Bowser-Wyatt Mortuary was in charge.

Necrology - 1938

Liberia, Africa.

Arthur Barclay Ex-President of Liberia, Buried

MONROVIA, Liberia, July 13—Former President Arthur Barclay was buried here after an impressive state funeral attended by President Edwin Barclay, his nephew, cabinet officers, high government officials and members of the diplomatic corps. The eighty-six year-old statesman died on Monday.

The former president, who, it was said, was born on the high seas while his pioneer parents were on their way from Barbados, West Indies, to the West African Negro republic, piloted the ship of state through a most difficult period of the republic's history. He was president from 1904 to 1912.

It was during the administration of Mr. Barclay that the unfortunate loan of 1906 was negotiated in London, and which had it not been for American intervention, would have caused the European powers, Great Britain, France, and Germany, to partition the country among themselves.

In 1908 the Republic was in a desperate plight and President Barclay and his advisers appealed to the United States for finan-cial and political assistance, Secretary of State Elihu Root and President Theodore Roosevelt heeded the call and in March 19[illegible], a commission headed by Roland P. Falkner with Dr. Emmett J. Scott, former secretary-treasurer of Howard University, George W. Sale and George A. Finch, secretary, was appointed and sailed for Liberia.

The commissioners approached the problems of the Republic in a most friendly manner and recommended among other things that the United tates should extend its aid to Liberia in the prompt settlement of boundary disputes; enable the Republic to pay its foreign indebtedness, carry out economic and political reforms, and organize and maintain an adequate police and frontier force.

The report of the commission was made on March 28, 1910, after President Taft had assumed office, and a loan of nearly $2,000,000 was extended to the Liberian government and other forms of assistance given. This prompt intervention of the United States saved the republic and put an end to the encroachments of European governments on the territory of Liberia.

Mr. Barclay, who was a lawyer, practiced his profession up to the time of his death, and served the government in several important capacities. He was a member of the international investigating committee which was appointed by the League of Nations in 1931 to conduct an inquiry into the charge that slavery was still being practised in the country. Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, Nashville Tenn, and Dr. Cuthbert Christy, who represented the League, served with Mr. Barclay.

In an exclusive interview with The Amsterdam News, Walter F. Walker, Liberian counsul at New York, said:

"Mr. Barclay was the first president who insisted upon the development and the incorporation of the native tribes in the economic life of the republic.

"This was the central theme of administration and it was for this purpose that he negotiated the loan of 1906."

"Due to the handling of these funds by the Liberian Development Company, a British organization, the loan largely proved abortive of the results desired.

"The entanglements due to this loan resulted directly in the crisis of 1908.

"Perhaps, no other man has exerted more influence on the political life of Liberia for so long a period as Mr. Barclay. He was unusually intelligent; he was a strong political leader who possessed a keen perception. He was active in civic affairs up to the time of his death," Consul Walker added.

Necrology—1938

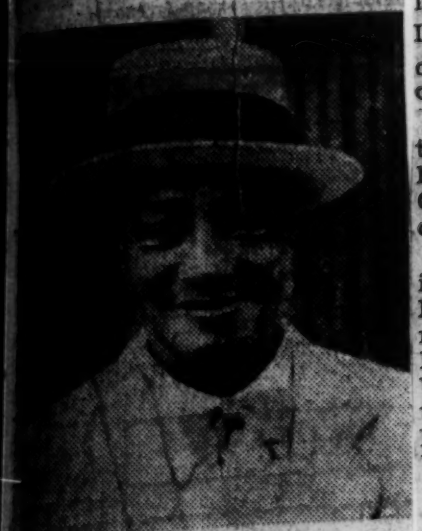
Maryland.

Richest in Baltimore

1500 Crowd Smith Lawn for Services

BALTIMORE.—With the same cross section of friends, political allies and lieutenants, reaching from high churchmen and men of affairs to denizens of the humblest little streets and underworld byways paying their last respects, Thomas R. Smith, last and one of the best known political bosses of Maryland Democracy, was buried at Mt. Auburn Cemetery on Tuesday.

Preceding the funeral service, the body of Mr. Smith had been in review since noon Saturday. He died at 11:30 Friday evening from a heart attack induced by a complication of organic disorders.



THOMAS R. SMITH

There were over 100 automobiles in the funeral procession and fully 400 more parked near the home.

More than a thousand persons gathered in the house on the Reisterstown Road and on the lawn to listen to the services. Loud speakers carried the voices of participants to those on the outside.

Funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Frederick Douglas of Douglas Memorial Church at the request of the deceased and his family.

Services began with the singing of the hymn, "Lead Kindly Light." Scripture lesson was read by the Rev. George F. Bragg with prayer by the Rev. E. W. White of the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance, followed by remarks by the Rev. Wilbur H. Waters.

Radcliffe Speaks

Senator George Radcliffe in his eulogy said: "I am here today with you, a few of the countless friends of Tom Smith. He and I have had contacts for many years. He has always kept the faith. I am here to pay respects. I will always cherish his memory."

Following these remarks, J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Elks, spoke. He said that one of the last things that Mr. Smith told him was to try to bring the Grand Lodge to Baltimore. His remarks were followed by a solo by Dr. O. D. Jones.

Friend to All

Closing remarks were made by the Rev. Mr. Douglas. In his eulogy, the Rev. Mr. Douglas said: "We are here today to pay tribute to a great man. I am glad that there are untold thousands, not only of colored but also of white people, who have been the recipients of the benefactions of this man, the friend of the friendless, benefactor of the needy, the man whom men and women sought — men and women from clergymen to the sinner and the outcast in the most obscure alley of Baltimore.

"You asked me if he was saved. I tell you that two thousand years ago, a man far deeper sunken in sin than he, you or I, looked to the cross of Christ and merely said: 'Lord remember me,' and the love of God was strong enough to halt the natural processes of death until he who was paying the penalty of guilt and sin for you and me could say: 'This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise.'"

Two Pallbearers Faint

Dr. James C. Carper and William H. McAbee, pallbearers, fainted during the services but quickly recovered.

Although his physician and a few close friends had been apprehensive of his physical condition for more than a year, he was not regarded as a fatally ill man and was able to be about and attend to his affairs until three weeks ago.

Even as late as a week ago inquiry at his hotel office and his home brought the response that he was improving.

On the afternoon of his last day he sat upon the porch of his Reisterstown Road home and talked to several people, some of them on business matters. His doctor, however, had ordered a period of absolute inactivity and rest for the past three weeks.

Typical of Life

In death there was the same hushed atmosphere which surrounded the political figure in life. During the hours between his death and the funeral services, there seemed that marked lack of decision and action on the part of those left behind which characterized the surroundings of Mr. Smith when he was the dynamic boss of a potitical dynasty.

Everybody seemed to be waiting on him to call someone aside in his familiar way and give a whispered instruction. His nearest confidante, it is said, was his niece.

Brother Next

Next, perhaps, was his brother, Wallace. In the home Saturday for most of the day was one of his attorneys, William J. Hill, Jr., white, with whom even members of the family conferred from time to time. William L. Fitzgerald, his brother-in-law, and Mrs. Fitzgerald, together with a sister-in-law, Mrs. Estelle Lee, also moved about the place.

John Johnson, funeral director and also a member of the inner circle of lieutenants, gave out such information as to funeral services as was available.

It was evident that there was no one single person upon whom the departed leader had handed down complete mandate or knowledge of his political or personal affairs. This situation was expressed most aptly by the Smith gardener.

Not Worried

"Well," he said, "I am worried as to what will happen to me. The chief has been the best friend I have ever had. I do not know now where I will turn or what I will do."

Asked whether he had been given any instructions, and what he expected to happen, he stated, 'None, and nobody knows."

Who will become master of the Reisterstown Road home? Who will take possession of the remnant of the political organization held so closely by Thomas R. Smith? What will those in the swindling fringe of sporting night life, who have looked to "The Chief" as leader, advisor and benefactors do now?

No one seemed to know the answers as Thomas R. Smith was laid away at Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Tuesday.

Brother Survives

Mr. Smith is survived by one brother, Wallace; a niece, Mrs. Gussie Hall of New York and a great-niece, Mrs. Marie Tilley of Baltimore.

Also surviving are ten great, great-grandnieces and nephews, including Mrs. Tilley's four children, two of the late Samuel Wilson's children and four of the late Nathaniel Wilson's children.

Married in 1909

Mr. Smith married Miss Jessie Wilson, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Sailes Wilson in 1909. This was his first and only marriage. She died in 1933.

In this connection he had as in-laws Mrs. Estelle Lee, Baltimore school principal, and Mrs. Daisy Fitzgerald, wife of William Fitzgerald, attorney and real estate dealer.

Active pallbearers were: Dr. James C. Carper, Dr. Robert L. Jackson, Dr. Bernard Harris, Avon Davis, Lewis Weaver, J. Logan Jenkins, Jr., William A. Haynes, Thomas J. Smith, Charles Harris.

Honorary pallbearers included:

Senator Radcliffe, Congressman Ambrose J. Kennedy, Robert R. Carnes, William Curran, Major Archer, Dr. King, Judge August F. Mueller, August Bichy, Judge Norton;

Gerald Hill, John T. Loden, Gilbert Dailey, William Fink, Harry Laib, John H. Bouse, Kent R. Mullikin, Marion McKee, Captain John Robinson, Harry B. Wolf, Theodore Strauss;

Charles Bichy, Joseph Dugann, Willie Mahon, John Mahon, Jr., William F. Broening, Carroll Gautchberg, Morton L. Schwartz;

J. Finley Wilson, William L. Houston, William J. Tompkins, Ford Dabney, Archibald B. Owens, George B. Murphy, Jr., Emanuel Chambers, Carrington Davis, William H. McAbee, Lloyal Randolph, Charles Dorsey, Malbert Clark, James E. Wise, J. A. Cobb;

Roscoe D. W. Price, John H. Hampton, Carl Murphy, Arthur Jones, Thad Copeland, John Greene, Truly Hatchett, Howard Payne, H. Grafton Browne, Emmett J. Scott, George A. Hayes, Francis M. Wood, Harry T. Pratt, Edward J. Fleet;

James Bias, William N. Jones, Marse Callaway, Charles Tibbs, Clarke L. Smith, William B. Dixon, Lewis H. Murray, William T. Watkins, David Jones;

Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, M. Berman, George Mueller, William Cummings, Jack Smith, Judge Edward T. Dickerson, Richard Powell

Necrology — 1938

Maryland.

DR. ERNEST LYON DIES

BALTIMORE, July 17.—(AP)—Dr. Ernest Lyon, former United States minister to Liberia and Liberian consul general to the United States since 1911, died of lobar pneumonia today at the Johns Hopkins hospital.

Hon. Ernest Lyons, Former Liberian Minister, Dead

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hon. Ernest Lyons, former U. S. Minister to Liberia, pastor of Ames Memorial M. E. Church, and well known figure, died Sunday in his home, 828 North Carey street.

Funeral services will be held from Ames Church on Wednesday at 2 p. m.

The deceased leaves a wife, two sons, Harry Lyons of Chicago and Monroe Lyons of New York, two daughters, Mrs. Maude Morris of Monrovia, Liberia, and Mrs. Anna Walker, wife of Walter F. Walker, Liberian Consul to the U. S., at New York.

CAREER ENDED

DR. ERNEST LYON

Ernest Lyon, Ex-Liberian Minister, Dies

Pneumonia Victim Was Pastor Of Church In

Baltimore

BALTIMORE.—Dr. Ernest Lyon, former United States Minister to Liberia and Liberian Consul General to the United States since 1911, died of lobar pneumonia at the Johns Hopkins Hospital here on Monday. He was 74 years old.

Dr. Lyon was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903. He functioned as Minister until 1911, having been reappointed in 1907 by President Taft. Since that time he had served as consul general and at the time of his death as pastor of the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church here.

The distinguished clergyman born in Belize, British Honduras, in 1863. He received his education at Straight University, New Orleans, Union Theological Seminary, Wiley University, Liberia College and Kittrell College. He founded the Maryland Industrial and Agricultural Institute for Education of Colored Youths.

In 1896 he was appointed auxiliary member of the Republican National Committee to which all matters relative to the colored vote in the East were referred. In 1900 he was appointed to the advisory board by the National Committee.

During the World War, through an appointment by Governor Harrington, he conducted the Liberty Bond Campaign among Negroes under former Governor Goldsborough.

He was appointed Special Agent in the Department of Commerce for the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in 1926.

Diplomat to Lie in State

Many Celebrities Will Pay Final Respects

BALTIMORE—With representatives of the State department, the diplomatic corps, State and city officials, and high churchmen scheduled to take part, the funeral services of Dr. Ernest Lyon, Liberian consul general, will be held at Ames ME Church, Wednesday at 2 p.m.

The body will lie in state from 10 a.m., until 1:30 p.m. The Scottish Rite Consistory, Masons, will conduct a midnight service at the home, 828 N. Carey Street, Tuesday.

DR. ERNEST LYON

Died Sunday

Dr. Lyon died at 8:35 Sunday morning at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, where he was taken Wednesday. Although he had been able to go about on occasions, the doctor had been in failing health for several months.

Next September Dr. Lyon would have been 78, having been born in Belize, British Honduras, on September 22, 1860. Following the funeral services the body will be accompanied to Arbutus Memorial Park by a military escort furnished by the First Separate Company, National Guards and the Walter Green Post of the American Legion.

There will also be a police escort.

Simple Service

While a large number of celebrities are expected to attend the rites, Wednesday, the services will be simple. The Rev. E. Adolph Haynes will be master of ceremonies, and the eulogy will be given by the Rev. J. W. Waters, pastor of Ames since Dr. Lyon retired several months ago. The prayer and scripture reading will be by the Revs. John T. Colbert, George F. Bragg, Jr., and J. W. Warren.

Former Mayor William F. Broening, ex-Senator Joseph I. France, and Colonel Arthur J. Little will give remarks on the citizenry of Dr. Lyon. Bishop Monroe H. Davis, will represent the clergy and Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, the Washington area of the ME Church.

The Washington conference will be represented by the Rev. A. J. Mitchell, superintendent of the Baltimore district; the ministerial alliance by the Rev. H. E. Walden and the Masons by Willard W. Allen, grand master.

Dr. B. M. Rhetta will read resolutions and telegrams and the Rev. M. J. Naylor the obituary. Miss Georgia Lawrence and Alexander Freeman will sing solos and the benediction will be given by the Rev. Junius Gray.

The following will serve as honorary pallbearers:

Dr. Dwight O. Holmes, Edward Wilson, James Carter, George B. Murphy, Carrington Davis, George A. Owens, Dr. William Wright, Carl J. Murphy, William N. Jones, Henry Johnson, Whalen Donaway, Roy S. Bond, Howard Payne, George F. W. McMechen, Harry T. Pratt, Dr. R. G. Chissell, Charles Shipley, Randolph Waters, John L. Berry, Thomas H. Waters, Emmett Coleman, Robert W. Coleman;

John M. Johnson, James Hays, Reginald Gardner, John W. Travers, Dr. C. M. Lawrence, Dr. Benjamin F. Brown, Dallas Nicholas, Dr. Harry McCard, Dr. C. H. Fowler, Dr. Guy Bowley, Herbert M. Frisby, William H. Langley, Arthur Russell, Dr. Miles Connor, Dr. Francis M. Wood, Dr. George Allen.

Among men in public life who as friends of Dr. Lyon are expected to attend are:

Gov. Harry W. Nice, Mayor Howard Jackson, Senator O. E. Weller, Senator Joseph I. France, Former Mayor William F. Broening, Blanchard Randall, Theodore McKeldin, Charles Maine, George W. Cameron, Judge W. H. Lawrence, Judge Eugene O'Dunne, Galen L. Tait, Elmer Miller, George Eckhardt, Adolph Schuch, Judge Hugh H. Jones, Judge Charles Hutzner, Judge Gus Muller, Police Commissioner William P. Lawson:

Harry O. Levin, Daniel Ellison, Mrs. Lula Powell, Edmond Budnitz, William Brandt, Col. Arthur W. Little, New York; Senator Phillips L. Goldsborough, Senator Harry T. Phoebus, Senator George W. Radcliffe, Senator Millard Tydings, Herbert O'Conor, William S. Gordy, Senator Lansdale Sasscer, Emanuel Gorfine, Senator Melvin Fine, Theodore Berman, Joseph Schloss.

Colorful Career

As a diplomat, churchman, educator and fraternal leader, the life of Dr. Lyon was colorful and punctuating.

He left British Honduras at the age of fourteen and came to New Orleans where he went to college, graduating at Straight and New Orleans Universities with A.B. and A.M. degrees. He also studied at Wiley College in Marshall, Texas, and took theological work at Union Theological Seminary. He was ordained to the ministry in 1882.

After pastoring in Louisiana, he served as special agent for Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational Society and came to New York to pastor St. Mark's in 1896. In 1901 he served his first pastorate at John Wesley in Baltimore.

Minister to Liberia

Dr. Lyon was appointed Minister resident and consul-general of the U. S. at Monrovia, Liberia, in 1903, and served in this post until 1911. He followed his service as U. S. minister with an appointment to act as representative of the Liberian government as consul-general of Liberia at Washington and later at Baltimore.

His diplomatic career was strenuous and at times stormy. He once ordered a U. S. boat to Liberian waters to meet a threat of foreign interference.

Dr. Lyon also took an active part in the politics of the communities in which he lived, and was regarded as a fighter of the rugged individualist type. As late as 1936 he clashed with John M. Hamilton, GOP chief, when he and a group of colored Republicans were jim crowed at a notification meeting in Kansas City.

Always fighting, whether he was victor or vanquished, the late Dr. Lyon was known for his tentacious personality.

Perhaps the biggest crisis in his career came while serving the U. S. government in Liberia and when a series of more or less serious charges were preferred against him by political opponents and churchmen in the republic. The charges brought forth an investigation in which he was given a clean bill.

As an educator he taught in colleges both here and in Liberia and the Maryland Industrial and Agricultural Institute, which later became Bowie Normal School.

Ranking Consul

Dr. Lyon was the ranking consul in the diplomatic service in Baltimore. As such he was eligible for the post of dean of Baltimore consuls.

This distinction was disputed several years ago by the Italian consul, Dr. Mario Carosi and defended by the Belgian consul general, James G. Whiteley.

DR. ERNEST LYON

Former Minister to Liberia Was Named by Theodore Roosevelt

BALTIMORE, July 17 (AP).—Dr. Ernest Lyon, former United States Minister to Liberia and Liberian Consul General to the United States since 1911, died of lobar pneumonia today at the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

The 68-year-old Negro clergyman was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903 and served as Minister until 1911 after being reappointed by President William H. Taft in 1907. Since then he had served as consul general and pastor of the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church here.

Necrology - 1938

Massachusetts.

Boston Policeman Dies; Saw 19 Years of Service

BOSTON—William S. Beckett, of 16 Wescott Street, Dorchester, died, Thursday, at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Chelsea. Funeral services were held, Monday, at the Columbus Avenue AMEZ Church, the Rev. W. D. Battle, pastor, officiating.

Mr. Beckett, a member of the Boston Police Department since 1919, was buried in his uniform. A detail of cruising cars headed the funeral cortege, with fellow officers as pallbearers. A firing squad from the 372nd Infanty, M.N.G., also took part in the rites.

Mr. Beckett leaves his wife, Mrs. Nannette C. Beckett, former school teacher; a son, William S. Beckett, Jr.; a brother, two sisters, and a host of friends. He was also a member of the senior choir of the Columbus Avenue AMEZ Church.

Necrology —1938

Mississippi.

HOLD FUNERAL FOR GAMMON GRADUATE

Vicksburg,Miss.,--Aug. 19--One of the early graduates of the Gammon Theological Seminary at Atlanta, Ga., Rev. J.C. Hibbler, died Tuesday of last week. Reverend Hibber was well known over the state as he had been in the ministry for 30 years. He was 79 years old.

Among the churches Reverend Hibbler served were Central M.E. Church, Pratt's Memorial Church, and the Edwards Methodist Church.

The minister spent a large part of his time in Jackson, where he has relatives, but his home was in Vicksburg.

Defender
August 20, 1938
Chicago, Illinois.

Missouri.

Necrology - 1938

DEATH ENDS THE CAREER OF 'CHARLIE' LEE

Best Known as Inventor, He Was Also Artist And Musician

1-21-38

Tribute was paid Wednesday morning, January 12, to the passing of a colorful character by persons who attended funeral services for Charles A. Lee, 67-year-old soldier-of-fortune, artist and inventor, who died January 8, at his home, 1050 Freeman avenue, Kansas City, Kas.

The rites were conducted from the J. W. Jones funeral chapel, with the Rev. W. D. Wilkins, pastor of the First A. M. E. church, officiating. Burial was in Westlawn cemetery.

A native of Toledo, Ohio, Mr. Lee moved with his parents to a ranch at Burlington, Kas., at about the age of 14 years. Two years later the family moved to Kansas City, Kas., where a permanent residence was established by the elder Lees.

The son, who had taken elementary commercial work in Ohio, before coming to the West, returned to Ohio, to attend school there for a number of years.

Worked As Accountant

Thereafter his residence in Kansas City, Kas., was somewhat irregular. Friends recall that as an accomplished pianist he made his living furnishing entertainment and music for local parties for a while, that he played at the first Chicago world's fair, and that during the World War period, he was employed as an accountant in the office at the Wilson and Company packing plant.

During his early residence here he became a member of the First A. M. E. church, where his mother, the late Mrs. Kittie Lee, who died in 1936, was a leader in the Sunday school.

Serving as chauffeur for the late Dr. Oliver Horwitz, one-time surgeon-general of the United States navy, Mr. Lee traveled extensively throughout the United States and in Europe, Asia and northern Africa. That period of his adventurous life was terminated in 1913 with the death of his employer.

Later he again had an opportunity to travel while in the service of W. S. Stillwell, builder of the Southern Pacific railroad lines. For a number of years he resided in Philadelphia, where he was active in the Masonic lodge. Other cities in which he subsequently took up residence include Detroit, and Denver.

Traveled in Europe, Asia

The experiences of his life in this country and abroad provided him with many an interesting anecdote when he returned to Kansas City, Kas., several years ago to resume his residence here.

Upon his return here, in ill-health suffering from a rheumatic ailment, Mr. Lee turned his attention to interests which had lain dormant in his mind for a long time.

These interests were centered around mechanical inventions, with which he began to experiment as early as 1907. Controlling rights to his first invention, the "Lee Puncture-Proof Wheel," were obtained by the Diamond Rubber company. For the invention which was never exploited commercially, Mr. Lee received $30,000. Patents on the wheel were taken out in six foreign countries.

Just prior to his death, he had been working on a motor operating device which is now almost ready to be put on the market. According to Louis LaMay, 1409 North Eleventh street, the device would eliminate the crank throw. It is a sort of "free-wheeling" motor, which the inventor thought would be most practical for use on airplanes.

Another unfinished invention was a special kind of lock, on which patents were obtained a few years ago.

At one time Mr. Lee is said to have figured out a device for use in slaughtering cattle at the Armour packing plant. He never completed negotiations for putting the device into use.

Painted Illustrations

Intensely interested in all kinds of mechanical devices which might be applied to automobiles or airplanes, he often painted attractive pictures to illustrate his ideas. Illustrations painted during the early 1920's show the modern streamline influence, which was then unthought of. The pictures, which are clear in every detail, depict many of Mr. Lee's pet mechanical devices. To paint them he used compositions of red ink, smoking tobacco and black shoe polish.

Despite the illness which had affected the joints of his hands, Mr. Lee was able to adapt himself in such a way that his inventions and experiments were not neglected. Relatives said he had been in ill-health about 30 years.

Beside his father, Squire Lee, 85 years old, of the residence; he is survived by an adopted daughter, Mrs. Mary Robinson of the city; cousins, Mrs. Eliza LaMay and her son, Louis LaMay of the city and relatives in Ohio.

C. A. Lee, Inventor, Dies In Missouri

Lee Founder

1-21-38

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 21—Charles A. Lee, world traveler, inventor and musician, was buried here last week following his death January 8. He was 67 years old.

A native of Toledo, Ohio, Mr. Lee came to Kansas at an early age, later taking up residence in this city. Following an education obtained in Missouri and Ohio schools, he began life as a musician, later becoming a chauffeur-companion to the late Dr. Oliver Horwitz, surgeon-general of the United States navy. In this capacity he traveled extensively until the death of his employer when he obtained a similar position with a railroad official.

Later in life, he turned his interests to mechanics and invented the "Lee Puncture-Proof Wheel" for automobiles which brought him $30,000. Several other mechanical devices developed by him though patented were never commercialized.

HOLD RITES HERE FOR J. A. LACEY

Cole

4-8-38

Kansas City

Only Negro Circus Owner Found Dead in Chair In Florence, Wis.

Funeral rites for Jacob A. Lacey, were held here Monday afternoon, April 4 at 2 o'clock, at the H. B Moore funeral home. Mr Lacey died Saturday, March 26, at his home in Florence, Wis. The Rev. Carl F. Flipper, pastor of Ebenezer A. M. E. church officiated He was assisted by the Rev. D. A Holmes, pastor of Paseo Baptist church The resolutions were read by C. C. Rather, class leader 14 of Ebenezer. Rone lodge turned out in full. Burial was in Blue Ridge lawn cemetery.

He was found dead sitting in a chair in his room, having been off the street only a few hours. He was the only Negro living in Florence, a town with a population of 1,775.

Jacob Lacey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Lacey, was born in Nashville, April 6, 1873. He was taken to Topeka, by his parents when quite young where he was educated and lived until early manhood, when he took up show business for his profession. He at one time had a small circus, known as the only Negro circus in the United States. He traveled continusously in the various states. For the past five years he made his home in Michigan and Wisconsin.

He married Miss Minnie Young of St. Joseph and they lived together for 37 years until her death three years ago. Mr. Lacey was charitable and was always trying to make others happy.

In 1916 while living in this city, he was initiated into Free Masonry with the organization of John Lange lodge. In 1935 he transferred to Rone lodge No. 25 where his membership remained until his death.

Funeral services were held in Florence Tuesday, and Mr. Huff, funeral director, made special arrangements for the children to attend the services.

Survivors: mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Lacey; three sisters, Mrs. Samella Ralls, Mrs. Ohpelia Williams, Miss Hazel Mae Lacey; three brothers, the Rev. William H. Lacey, St. Louis; the Rev. H. B. Lacey, Memphis; and Eugene G. Lacey, of 1316 the Paseo, this city, and other relatives

Death Takes Veteran U. P. R. R. Brakeman

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 6.—Death last Saturday had taken David Turner, 74-year-old retired Union Pacific railroad brakeman, who was placed on pension in 1934. Formerly the only Negro brakeman on the Colorado division of the road, up to his retirement he had made his home in Denver and had worked for the Union Pacific for 52 years.

Brakeman Turner attracted national attention in 1920 when, single-handed, he routed four bandits who attempted to steal one of the largest shipments of money ever carried by the railroad up to that time.

One of the bandits shot by Turner died several days after his capture. The leader of the gang, also caught, was given a long prison term. For his act of heroism he was presented a gold watch by company officials.

The veteran railroader was prominent in church and fraternal circles. The widow, Mrs. Mollie A. Turner, well-known church and club woman; a son, Ira, and other relatives survive.

Wife of Principal, Who Was First Colored Grad Of Mount Holyoke, Buried

MRS. H. P. GILLIAM.

Funeral services were held Sunday at 1 p.m. at Gates Funeral Home for Mrs. Hortense Parker Gilliam, wife of Marcus Gilliam, principal of Waring School. She died [illegible] her home, 1360a West Belle Pl., from the effects of an injury when she fell in the bathroom of her home Dec. 2, and struck her left temple on the porcelain tub.

The Rev. Chas. Hartman, pastor of the St. Louis Truth Center of which she was a member presided at the funeral. She was buried in Douglass Cemetery, E. St. Louis, in the family lot.

Mrs. Gilliam was born in Ripley, Ohio, in 1865 and was the first Negro to graduate from Mount Holyoke, fashionable eastern girls school in 1885. She became a teacher in St. Louis about 1885 and was only surviving student of Mme. Krause Bolte, famous Kindergarten teacher, during the school Centennial celebration here. She also taught in New Jersey, Indianapolis and Kansas City.

Her father was born in Virginia and bought his freedom for $1800. He became one of the chief workers for the Underground Railroad to aid slaves escape and one of the finest moulders in the country. Several patents for the tobacco screw, musical instruments, sewing machines and threshing machines were invented by him. She had two other sisters both of whom were extremely musical like herself. One, Miss Portia Parker, survives her,

Other survivors besides Mr. Gilliam and Miss Parker are a brother, Casius Parker of Chicago and two nieces and a nephew.

Necrology -1938

Nebraska.

ONLY NEGRO DOCTOR IN TOWN DIES

Dr. Arthur B. Moss, Who Treated Both Races In Lincoln, Neb., Had An Enviable Reputation.

2-12-38

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 10—Dr. Arthur B. Moss, only Negro physician and surgeon here for the past 25 years, died Friday morning at his home.

Dr. Moss not only enjoyed a long and general practice among Negroes, but numbered among his clients many white patients. He was well known for his ability to successfully combat respitatory infections and was often called in consultation in influenza and pneumonia cases.

Dr. Moss attended the University of Nebraska, Omaha Medical School and was a graduae of Jenner Medical College in Chicago.

He was active in civic and fraternal affairs and was a member and past presiding officer of the Knights of Pythians, Elks and was formerly an officer of the Kappa Alpha Psi.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Marian Moss; two sisters, Mrs. Fanny Daly of Moline, Ill.; Mrs. Martha Wiseman, Kansas City, Kas.; two brothers, J. W. Moss of Palmyra and Frank Moss of Kansas City, Kas.

Funeral services were held Monday at Umberger's Chapel with Rev. C. H. Nicks officiating with the assistance of Rev. J. J. Bell, Rev. I. B. Smith and Rev. O. J. Burchardt.

Mrs. Izeta Malone was soloist. She was accompanied by Mrs. C. H. Nicks.

Pallbearers, active and honorary, were members of the medical profession and colleagues of Dr. Moss. Burial was in Wyuka cemetery.

FORMER SLAVE DEAD IN ENGLEWOOD AT 102

Mrs. Woodson Sears Born on Lee Family Plantation

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 16.—Mrs. Nancy Lee Sears, born a slave on the plantation of General Robert E. Lee's family in Virginia, died in the home of a daughter here today. Her age was 102.

She had been living in the North since 1898, when her husband, Woodson Sears, who had also been a slave on the Lee plantation, died. After the Civil War the couple had acquired a small homestead of their own in Curdsville, Va. They had ten children, eight of whom survive, as well as seventy-five grandchildren and twenty-nine great-grandchildren.

Her parents had been slaves on the Lee plantation before her, and her mother, Melvina Johnson Lee, lived to be 105. According to members of Mrs. Sears's family, her forebears were among the first Negroes to be brought to this country from Africa.

Watt E. Tyler Succumbs In New Jersey

Termed "Number One Christian" of Montclair

(Reprinted from last week's Home Edition)

Portsmouth Bureau

Wyatt E. Tyler, native of Portsmouth but for many years a resident of New Jersey, was buried last Friday afternoon at Montclair, N. J., following funeral services at Union Baptist Church where he served on the deacon board and was superintendent of the Sunday school.

Characterized as Montclair's "Number One Christian," the deceased was eulogized by Rev. Mr. Love, pastor, and Rev. Mr. Dodson. They spoke of the deceased as one of the most valuable citizens in that section and a Christian of deep religious convictions.

The funeral was one of the largest ever held in northern New Jersey, with Masons, Pythians and Odd Fellows taking part.

Both Races Laud Dr. D. Cannon at Final Rites

CRANFORD, N.J.—Members of both races paid tribute to David D. Cannon, 28, Ph.D., assistant professor of psychology at Virginia State College since 1932, who was buried from the First Baptist Church on Saturday.

Dr. D. Cannon

Harry W. Roberts, associate professor of sociology, was the official representative of Virginia State at the rites. Among those offering eulogies were: Dr. Mable Carney of Columbia University; Dr. Doxie Wilkerson, Howard University; the Rev. B. J. Allen, Cranford, and the Rev. W. B. Scott of the Afro-American Baptist Association.

Earned Doctorate in 1937

His death was attributed to cerebral hemorrhage after a brief illness at his home here. Dr. Cannon began his duties at Virginia State when he was only 22. He had earned his A.B. and M.A. degrees from Talladega College, Michigan, and the University of Michigan, respectively. He completed his doctorate requirements at Columbia, 1936-37.

Dr. Cannon leaves: two sisters, Misses Deborah of Tuskegee Institute, and Mary; four uncles, Clayborne and Joseph Moody, Charles Cannon, and the Rev. Mr. Moody; his parents, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Cannon.

Presidents William Patterson of Tuskegee, William Stuart Nelson of Dillard, and John M. Gandy of Virginia State were among those wiring sympathy to the family.

Necrology - 1936

New York.

memo.
Amsterdam News 6-20-36
Wragg, Nyc.
Mss. Work. (Wragg.)

DR. JOHN P. WRAGG DIES AT AGE OF 81

Served 28 Years As Secretary Of Bible Society Agency

The Rev. John P. Wragg, 2588 Seventh avenue, secretary emeritus of the American Bible Society's Haven Memorial Agency among the Colored People of the United States died on Friday, June 12, in his eighty-first year, in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, following a major operation and serious illness. Dr. Wragg is survived by his wife, Mrs. Jessie E. Wragg and an adopted daughter, Miss Jessie Wragg Parkhurst. The funeral services were held on Monday, June 15, at 12 o'clock in the Bible House, Astor place, New York. Interment was at Atlanta, Ga., on Tuesday, June 16.

In 1901 Dr. Wragg was appointed as secretary of an agency among the colored people in the United States, this being the first of the present eleven agencies in this country to be formed by the Bible Society. It was created for the purpose of meeting the needs of the colored people of the South and was enlarged later to care for scripture distribution among the Negroes throughout the United States. Dr. Wragg served with sacrificial devotion for twenty-eight years during which time he trained and guided a large company of Bible workers, many of whom have become leading ministers in the churches of their denominations. Under his skillful direction the agency for the colored people expanded so that divisions were established in Charlotte, Atlanta, Houston and Cleveland, with a secretary in charge of each. With the untiring cooperation of Mrs. Wragg, Dr. Wragg supervised the circulation of more than 1,730,000 copies of the scriptures. At his own request he was retired from active service in June 1929.

Dr. and Mrs. Wragg held so important the distribution of the scriptures and the share in which the Negro race should have in promoting it, that upon his retirement, they established with the Bible Society a fund, the income of which subject to their life interest, should assist in carrying forward this work. At the request of Dr. Wragg this gift brought to the agency the memorial title of the William Ingraham Haven Agency, in honor of the late Dr. William Ingraham Haven, late general secretary of the Society, whose father, Bishop Gilbert Haven, is still remembered as a great friend and champion of the Negro people in the South during the years following the Civil War.

Dr. Wragg was born in Charleston, S. C., October 15, 1855. He received his education at Avery Institute and Claflin University in South Carolina and at the Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, Ga. He served churches in Savannah and in Griffin, Georgia and at the time of his appointment to the work of the American Bible Society was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Newnan, Georgia.

DR. ARTHUR CURTIS, WAR VET., DEAD

Son Of Noted Surgeon Passes Away After Long Illness

Dr. Arthur Curtis, 47, oldest son of Dr. A. M. Curtis, the noted surgeon of Washington, D. C., died Sunday at the United States Veterans' Hospital in Castle Point, N. Y., after a long illness. Dr. Curtis served in the World War as a captain and injuries resultant from his war service caused his death. His widow and brothers were with him when the end came.

His family is one of the most distinguished in the nation's capital. His brothers are Dr. A. Maurice Curtis of Paterson, N. J. and Dr. Merrill Curtis, eye specialist of Washington, D. C. His only sister is Mrs. Fleming Norris, wife of Dr. Norris, dentist, of Paterson, N. J. Another brother was the late Attorney James L. Curtis of Chicago, who died while serving as U. S. Minister to Liberia.

The deceased was a graduate of the local public school system of Washington and Howard Medical School.

Funeral arrangements had not been completed when The Age went to press, but would probably take place in Washington on Wednesday, it was said.

Rose McClendon, Original 'Mulatto' Star, Dies in N. Y.

"First Lady of Dramatic Stage" Victim of Long Illness.

Afro-American

DISCOUNTED HER OWN PHENOMENAL SUCCESS

7-18-36

Never Believed She Was Great Actress.

Baltimore,

NEW YORK—The final curtain rang down on the brilliant and varied career of Rose McClendon, known on Broadway as the race's "First Lady of the Dramatic Stage," when she died, Sunday night at the age of 51, after an illness of more than six months.

Death came at her home, 133 West 138th Street, and was attributed to pneumonia, which developed from an attack of pleurisy.

Mrs. McClendon, wife of Dr. H. P. McClendon, was stricken while playing the leading role in "Mulatto," Langston Hughes's Southern problem play, after a few weeks of strenuous work in the production which is now in its eleventh month on Broadway.

Discounted Success

Much of Mrs. McClendon's success on the American stage has been, to her way of thinking, not only accidental but quite undeserved. Modest to a fault, cynical and her own most severe critic, she maintained, until the last, that she was not a great actress, in spite of glowing tributes from the most hard-boiled critics of the metropolitan press.

Perhaps the greatest compliment ever paid her came from Ethel Barrymore, of the theatre's Royal Family, who said that she would give anything she possessed just to be able to walk on the stage like Rose McClendon.

Taught Plays

Mrs. McClendon began her career as a teacher of children's plays in Harlem churches, and became so peeved at her own inability to do what she wanted that she obtained a scholarship to the American Academy of Dramatic Art, at Carnegie Hall, and essayed a few dramatic roles on her own.

Her rise was phenomenal and she appeared in success after success, stealing the best notices from high-salaried stars by making apparently inconsequential roles stand out.

She played in "Deep River," with Jules Bledsoe; "Rose Marie" and "In Abraham's Bosom" which won the Pulitzer Prize, with Paul Robeson; "Porgy," on Broadway and in London; "House of Connelly," "Never No More," a lynching drama; "Black Souls," "Brain Sweat," "Roll, Sweet Chariot," "Panic," and made her last appearance in "Mulatto."

She was among the organizers of the Negro People's Theatre, in the spring of 1935, from which the colored unit of the Federal Theatre Project drew its inspiration.

Leaps From Window

The Rabbi was seriously burned about the face, arms and hands and received a fractured foot when he tried to escape from the temple which was practically demolished by a blast that followed when the gun exploded. Although 60 years of age the Rabbi with his beard ablaze leaped 15 feet to the sidewalk.

When he reached the street firemen fighting the blaze had to hold the cult leader to keep him from dashing back into the building to retrive his money.

Wouldn't Stay in Hospital

When carried to the Harlem Hospital for treatment the Rabbi refused to remain but insisted upon going to the home of friends where he suffered a relapse and died en route to the hospital.

Fireman cleaning up the debris of the totally wrecked Temple discovered $910 all in bills which were partially destroyed by the flames.

BY CIGARETTE

Spray Gun Explodes, Wrecks Temple.

NEW YORK—Although he had refused to remain at the Harlem Hospital for treatment of burns received while fanning the flames in the Gospel Temple of the Kingdom of Rabbi Ishi Kaufman, leader of Harlem's Jewish cult, who was injured when his beard caught fire from cigarette while he was spraying temple with a gasoline spray gun to kill the flies, died on Monday.

The Rabbi was seriously injured when his beard caught fire from cigarette while he was spraying temple with a gasoline spray gun to kill the flies, died on Monday.

Refusal to Remain in Hospital Proves Fatal to Aged Leader.

Head of Black Jewish Cult Dies of Burns

BEARD IGNITED

First Lady of Stage Dies

ROSE McCLENDON,
dramatic actress, hailed by Broadway as the "First Lady of the Stage," among colored stars, who died Monday afternoon, after an illness of more than five months.

Afro-American 7-18-36

Ashford, 27, Negro Y.C.L. Leader, Dies

Daily Worker
1-19-36
New York, N.Y.

The body of James Ashford, 27-year-old Negro leader of the Young Communist League who died Thursday evening at Mount Sinai Hospital, will lie in state at the Harlem Section headquarters of the Communist Party, 415 Lenox Ave., beginning at 2 P. M. today.

Services will take place from there tomorrow at 2 P. M.

Ashford died Thursday evening of tubercular meningitis after a protracted illness. He had been confined to bed at the hospital.

His death came as a stunning blow to thousands of Negro and white workers who had come to know him because of his outstanding and devoted work in the revolutionary movement.

His body will be shipped to his place of birth in Arkansas where he will be buried in a family plot.

The National Committee of the Young Communist League in a statement issued to the Daily Worker said that "Everyone who knew Ashford or knew his work saw in him a full measure of those rare qualities which make up a Communist, a comrade, a front rank fighter for the working class and for Negro liberation.

"We who mourn his loss pledge ourselves to the more rapid fulfillment of everything for which he gave his time, his energy, his life."

W. E. WALLING DEAD; SOCIAL REFORMER

Millionaire Socialist Left Party in 1917 for Its Stand on Soviet and War

AUTHOR OF MANY BOOKS

Authority on Labor Movement Lectured Widely—Arrested in Russia in 1907.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 12.—William English Walling, American liberal leader, died here early this morning of endocarditis and pneumonia. His age was 59.

Mr. Walling, after visiting London arrived here ill from Paris on Friday. Edo Fimmen, chairman of the International Transport Federation with headquarters here, was at his bedside.

Sought to Aid Poor

William English Walling was one of a group of liberals, who, most of them well to do, worked enthusiastically to better conditions for the poor during the early part of the century. With other prominent American Socialists, he broke away from the official Socialist party about 1917, denouncing leaders like the late Morris Hillquit and others for their sympathetic attitude toward the new regime in Russia and for their alleged pacifism.

Mr. Walling, himself a millionaire, devoted all his energies to socialism, as he saw it. His many books show a deep insight into the labor movement, both in this country and abroad, and he spent several years in Europe studying social conditions and revolutionary tendencies.

With his wife, the former Anna Strunsky, and the latter's sister, he was arrested in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) in October, 1907, charged with being suspiciously intimate with members of the progressive Finnish party. The three were released after twenty-four hours and after the diplomatic wheel had been set into violent motion.

Mr. Walling's interest in social reform began shortly after he left the University of Chicago in 1900, when he was factory inspector in Illinois and came into personal contact with the workers. This interest was broadened when he came to New York in 1902 and spent three years as a resident at the University Settlement. There he became intimately associated with men like J. G. Phelps Stokes and Robert Hunter, whose influence upon his life was considerable.

Studied 1905 Revolution

At the time of the "Bloody Sunday" revolution of 1905 in Russia, Mr. Walling was in Paris. He went to St. Petersburg to study the situation and later observed social conditions in France, Finland, Germany and Great Britain. He spent a good deal of time in Geneva, where he met Socialist and anarchist fugitives from their own countries, and he studied the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland while it was still relatively unknown.

Mr. Walling lectured frequently on national and international socialism. He was lecturer for the Foreign Policy Association, at the open forums of the Williamstown Institute and the British Workers' Summer Schools.

The first of his written works, "Russia's Message," appeared in 1908. Although he, together with men like John Spargo and Edward Russell, broke with the Socialist party, he took a keen interest in the American Federation of Labor and was well acquainted with its leaders. Some years ago he wrote "State Socialism Pro and Con," with Harry Laidler. He collaborated with Samuel Gompers on "Out of Their Mouths," partly a denunciation of Bolshevism, and with Matthew Woll in "Our Next Step—A Natural Economic Policy."

Born at Louisville, Ky., he was the son of Dr. Willoughby Walling, Chicago physician and former United States Consul at Edinburgh, and Rosalind English Walling. He was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1897, but continued to study economics and sociology there until 1900.

Since his break with the Socialist party, Mr. Walling's time had been occupied with writing and lecturing. He was unusually thorough and preferred invariably to study his subjects from the closest sources.

Ran for Congress Once

He was one of the founders of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society—now the League for Industrial Democracy—and he was one of the organizers of the Social Democratic League of America, of which he was the secretary for a number of years.

Mr. Walling's only attempt to enter national politics was unsuccessful. He was Progressive Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth Connecticut District in 1924. He was a director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a member of many organizations, including the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Economical Association, American Political Science Association and American Sociological Society. He was also a member of the Women's Trade Union League and of Phi Beta Kappa.

His books include "Socialism as It Is," "The Larger Aspect of Socialism," "Progressiveism and After," "Socialists and the War," "The Socialism of Today," "Whitman and Traubel," "Sovietism" and "The Mexican Question under Calles and Obregon." His "American Labor and American Democracy" has been published in German, French and British editions.

In 1930 he went to Cuba to study conditions there for the International Labor News Service.

Succumbs

Mrs. Belle Tobias Curtis.

DEATH CLAIMS BELLE TOBIAS

Amsterdam News

Ex-Teacher, Daughter of Chief Y. M. C. A. Negro Official

10-10-36

Less than four months after she was a picturesque bride Mrs. Belle Tobias Curtis is a corpse—and today (Saturday) her burial rites will be held at Mayme L. Chapman's Funeral Home, 228 Seventh avenue, at 11 o'clock. The 26-year-old matron was stricken the second week of her June honeymoon, while with her husband's parents in West Virginia, and she was rushed here then for treatment and care at Mount Sinai Hospital. Her unexpected death occurred at the hospital on Wednesday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock.

Mrs. Curtis was the victim of a kidney ailment. Although only slight improvement had been noted in her condition during the weeks she was confined, the young bride remained cheerful and conscious until shortly before her death.

Was a June Bride.

The ceremony which united the former Miss Tobias and Austin Wingate Curtis here at St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, on Monday, June 15, was one of the season's fashionable social events. Mr. Curtis took his bride that night on a motor honeymoon trip to his home in West Virginia, while en route to Tuskegee Institute, Ala., where they were to establish permanent residence. The bride never reached Tuskegee, but her husband had to go there to resume his duties as assistant to Dr. George Carver, eminent chemist. When informed of his wife's death on Wednesday, Mr. Curtis made an airplane trip to New York.

Born in Georgia.

The elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Channing H. Tobias, of 35 West 110th street, Mrs. Curtis was born in Augusta, Ga. A part of her childhood was spent there and in Washington, D. C. It was twelve years ago that she and her family came here to live, when her father became a senior Y. M. C. A. official.

Mrs. Curtis' short life was spent in attaining an education and in teaching. While a student at Barnard College, Columbia University, from which she received a bachlor of arts degree in 1931, she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. The following year she received a master of arts degree from Wellesley and then headed the biology department at Bennett College for Women at Greensboro, N. C., for three-and-a-half years.

While here on a leave of absence last year she took courses at Columbia that would lead to a Ph. D. degree and worked under Dr. Broadhurst as research assistant in bacteriology. She held membership in Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

The deceased's mother and sister Miss Mary Tobias, were in Europe on a tour when she was taken ill, but they were not informed of that fact until their return here on August 27. The parents of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Sr., of Institute, W. Va., are expected to be here for the funeral rites today.

Necrology — 1938

New York.

64-YEAR-OLD SCHOLAR IS VICTIM OF BLOOD POISON

His Death Shocks City

The Late A. A. SCHOMBURG

Death Of Famous Curator Is Shock To City; Was Ill Only Few Days

Simple but exceedingly impressive funeral services were held at 1 p. m., Sunday from the Siloam Presbyterian Church, 404 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, for Arthur A. Schomburg, noted bibliophile and curator of the Division of Negro Literature, History and Prints of the West 135th Street Public Library, whose sudden death on Friday came as a shock to friends throughout the country.

Presiding over the rites was the Rev. George Shippen Stark, pastor of the church, who eulogized the deceased and read telegrams from Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.; Claude McKay, noted poet; the staff of Howard University; Mrs. Maria Saunders, old Brooklynite; Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League; Henry Craft, executive secretary of the 135th Street Branch Y. M. C. A.; Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life And History; Miss Fredi Washington, executive secretary of the Negro Actors Guild; W. C. Handy, noted composer and song-writer; the Men's Forum of New York City of which Mr. Schomburg was chairman from time of its inception until his demise and numerous others.

Speaks' "The Silent Voice," was sung by Howard Perry of the Siloam choir, after which Robert Pelham of Washington, D. C., secretary of the Negro Academy of Foreign Affairs, arose to express his sorrow at the death of the "able man, public-spirited citizen and devoted husband" who had passed away. Declaring that he was deeply affected by the death, Mr. Pelham said that he had enjoyed an "unbelievably beautiful spiritual companionship and camaraderie" with Mr. Schomburg.

After the family had passed out of the church, the beautiful silver casket was rolled to the front of the building where it was opened for mourners for a last view of the deceased after which the body was removed to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment under direction of Warren Dillard, undertaker.

Prominent among the mourners were Jesse Moorland, Dr. Walter N. Beekman, Bertram L. Baker, Editor Fred R. Moore, Dr. P. M. H. Savory, Claude McKay, Countee Cullen, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lowe, Mrs. Coral Lowe Anderson, W. C. Handy, V. L. Freeman, J. Rosamond Johnson, L. S. Gonzales, Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Williamson, J. A. Rogers, William H. DesVerney, Louis Jeppe, Dr. C. A. Petioni and many others.

Death A Shock

Mr. Schomburg, whose home was 105 Kosciusko street, Brooklyn, was apparently in the best of health until Tuesday when he visited a Harlem dentist and had a tooth extracted. Going home, he complained of not feeling well and went to bed. Nothing was thought of his illness, however, until the next day when he said he felt worse. He remained home but on Thursday a physician was called in and administered treatment. When he lapsed into a coma on Friday morning, it was decided to remove him to the hospital for treatment for blood poisoning.

Three of his sons accompanied him to the Madison Park Hospital, Friday and attendants had just removed the stricken man to a room to be dressed in hospital garb when he died.

Surviving are his widow, the former Elizabeth Green; a daughter, Mrs. Dolores Marie Thomas; and seven sons, Cailos, Fernando, Nathaniel, Arthur Alonzo, Jr., Reginald, Jose and Kingsley.

Mr .Schomburg was born January 24, 1874, in San Juan, Puerto Rico. He acquired a special knowledge of Negro literature at St. Thomas College in the Virgin Islands. He was a graduate of the Institute de Instruction, San Juan. He wrote, did law work and taught and with the money he earned, he began to gather the nucleus of his famous collection in the West Indies. He came to the United States in April, 1891, and read law for five years in the office of General Roger A. Pryor.

Some years later he secured employment as a messenger with the Bankers Trust Company, later being promoted to a clerical position. In 1926, his collection had become so famous that the Carnegie Foundation purchased it for $10,000 and presented it to the Public Library. The following year, Mr. Schomburg received $100 and a bronze medal from the Harmon Foundation for outstanding work in the field of education. Since that time he has added to the collection many extremely rare and valuable manuscripts so that the entire collection is now worth many time its original selling price of $10,000. He became a member of the library staff in 1932 and only recently was elected vice-chairman of the Harlem World's Fair Committee. At the time of his death he was preparing a history of the Negro for publication in the Committee's official journal.

The field of literature was not his only activity, however, he being one of the outstanding Prince Hall Masons in the country.

The W. P. A. Federal Theatre Project paid the following tribute to the deceased bibliophile: "The project regards as a deep personal loss the untimely death of its devoted friend, Arthur Alonzo Schomburg. Always confident of the bright destiny of the Negro Theatre, Mr. Schomburg worked tirelessly and unselfishly in its behalf, and much of the historical authenticity of 'Haiti' is a result of his generous cooperation."

Library Mourns

Miss Ernestine Rose, head of the Library which housed the Schomburg collection, paid the following moving tribute to the great bibliographer:

"I can truthfully say that the passing of our beloved friend is a personal loss to me as well as a tremendous loss to the Negro race everywhere. Our whole staff feel this loss very keenly. Mr. Schomburg made this branch of the New York Public Library nationally famous, and the outstanding branch of the entire group.

"He was the first person who opened my mind and understanding on the subject of Negro history and of the true and important place of the Negro in world history and civilization.

"It really constituted for me an initiation, as it were, into better interracial understanding and appreciation for the Negro. It is a fine thing to have someone open such doors to you.

"Mr. Schomburg was a natural researcher and bibliographer. Early in life he became a collector of books, manuscripts, letters, signatures, and so forth, and it soon became his lifetime hobby.

"Aside from his brilliant scholarship, Mr. Schomburg was a very genial gentleman and a tireless worker in his field. His affability and obliging nature endeared him to all. Time was non-existent when it came to assisting someone with a research subject on the Negro, and he often labored during long hours and under incommodious circumstances to help others. No problem of research or bibliography was ever too much trouble for him. And his mind and consciousness was forever full of the rich background of his subject. It was verily a part of him!

"As time wore on he was very gratified at the response which came from his people's interest. Although many Negro children of today may not have a proper appreciation and understanding of the history of their race, nevertheless, for this very reason, the passing of our dear friend and co-worker is a tremendous loss.

"He has built and left for us and for his race, an enduring monument which shall influence race relations for generations to come.

"I first learned of this remarkable collection while on my vacation in 1925. I heard that Mr. Schomburg was preparing to sell it to an African University. I immediately sent a wire to Miss Lattimore, asking her to get in touch with Mr. Schomburg and ask him to please wait until my return before he made the sale.

"Arriving in New York I met Mr. Schomburg and also consulted with our Chief at the Main Library. And after talking with Mr. Hempel of the Carnegie Corporation, the Collection was bought and placed in the branch here in 1926. With the $10,000 paid him for the collection Mr. Schomburg went to Spain to collect rare manuscripts and other material on the Negro there in the ancient monasteries. He became a part of our Library Staff in January 1932.

"I don't think we shall ever become accustomed to not having him with us. eH worked and lived only for the race he loved."

Death Mourned

ARTHUR A. SCHOMBURG
After an illness of two days, Arthur Alonzo Schomburg, noted scholar, historian, and curator succumbed Friday at the Madison Park hospital, New York City. His death is mourned by thousands of citizens of both Races.

A. SCHOMBURG, FAMOUS RACE SCHOLAR, DIES

One Of Nation's Best Informed Men Dead; Illness Brief

NEW YORK, June 17—Arthur Alonzo Schomburg, a noted scholar, historian and curator is dead.

The end came in Madison Park hospital, Brooklyn, shortly after noon Friday following [illegible] illness of only two days.

With the passing of Schomburg, Harlem lost one of its most beloved citizens—the Race, one of its outstanding figures. To Harlem, the name of Schomburg meant first citizen and rightfully so.

He stood for everything fine. His idea was to do good for his people, he both loved and taught.

Born in Puerto Rico, 64 years ago, Schomburg started taking an active part in Race literature and [illegible] in his own country when just young man.

In various occupations and places e started a careful collection and election which, in 1926, he sold the Carnegie Foundation for 10,000.00 to be used in the public brary. Since that time, he has dded an equally valued collection the Carnegie purchase.

Mr. Schomburg acquired a special knowledge of Race literature t St. Thomas college in the Virgin slands. All the while he was studying and practicing his main profession, law, from which he later rned considerable funds.

With these funds he was able to ake a unusual collection of art d literature covering every phase Race life in various countries. hen the collection was purchased the request of the National Urn league, it was found to be the ost complete ever assembled by private collector.

It contained many rare manuripts, first editions and prints, me of which went back to Colial times and even earlier.

In addition to these, Mr. Schomburg was also identified with banking for a while. It was while employed by the Bankers Trust company that he won a bronze medal and $100 in cash prizes for outstanding work in education.

He also held many appointive positions, being a member of the committee on race affairs for the worlds 'fair at the time of his death. Grover Whalen in naming Mr. Schomburg said. "He is worthy of the place, being one of the country's outstanding men."

Schomburg Famous

At the time of his death, Mr. Schomburg was directly identified with the 135th street branch of the New York public library. His offices on the fourth floor of the building found a steady stream of folks seeking information daily. And few sought without receiving.

Experts, some of them most critical, proclaimed him one of the world's best informed men.

Crowd At Bier

Mr. Schomburg, who lived at 105 Kosciusko street, Brooklyn, died just as he lived—among admirers and friends. Funeral services attracted thousands from every walk of life and representing every race and creed.

He is survived by his widow, a daughter, Mrs. Dolores Marie Thomas and seven sons, Calios, Fernando, Nathaniel, Arthur, Alonzo, Jr., Reginald, Jose and Kingsley.

ARTHUR A. SCHOMBURG

WITH THE SUDDEN passing of Arthur Alonzo Schomburg, noted scholar and curator of the Division of Negro Literature, History and Prints of the West 135th Street Branch Public Library, the race has lost one of its most outstanding figures. His death, which comes as a shock to us, leaves vacant a spot which will be hard to fill.

Born in San Juan, Puerto Rico, Mr. Schomburg early developed an active interest in Negro literature and art and throughout the years that followed he was ever in the quest of material to add to his collection, which in 1926 was purchased by the Carnegie Foundation for $10,000 and presented to the Public Library. The following year he won a bronze medal and $100 from the Harmon Foundation for his outstanding work in the field of education. Mr. Schomburg's collection at the time of its purchase was one of the most complete of its kind ever gathered by a private individual but not satisfied with that he continued his world-wide search and continued to add to it so that today it is priceless.

Following a period of employment with a downtown trust company, he retired to become curator of the 135th Street Branch's Negro Division and from a small beginning the work grew to such an extent that today it occupies the entire top floor of the present building. One of his fondest dreams, that of seeing a larger library building, was soon to be realized for the city has appropriated money for the erection of a building which will be a credit to the community. When that building is erected we can think of no finer tribute to his memory than by the naming of the new library after him.

So painstakingly thorough was Mr. Schomburg that he became an authority in whatever line of activity in which he became interested. Among Prince Hall Masons of the State of New York and in the United States he was looked up to as one of the greatest living authorities on Masonry. Ever seeking justice, he jumped into the fight within the ranks of New York Masonry when an attempt was made to muzzle Bertram L. Baker, special writer for The New York Age. As result of the suspension of Baker by the grand master of this state, Schomburg and other well-known Masons, retired from active partcipation in its affairs. Honest to the core and without deceit, he could not tolerate it in others and was outspoken enough to say so.

Recently, when under auspices of The New York Age, a group of citizens were called together to discuss formation of a Harlem World's Fair Committee, it was Mr. Schomburg who was one of the first to respond and many of his ideas at those first meetings were responsible for the Committee becoming a permanent body. Mr. Schomburg as vice-chairman was perhaps the most outstanding authority, The Age editor, who is chairman of the committee, could have associated with him.

If we omit any other tribute to this worthy man, just passed, it is because our close association with him has caused us to be too shocked at his sudden demise to really enable us to put our thoughts in print. His widow and family have not only our sympathy but that of a host of friends in this their hour of bereavement.

Tribute To A. A. Schomburg

By HARRY A. WILLIAMSON

When the news of the sudden passing of Arthur A. Schomburg, curator of the Division of Negro Literature at the 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library became known to the brethren of the Craft, the consensus of opinion was to the effect that the grand jurisdiction of Prince Hall Masons of the State of New York had suffered the loss of one of its outstanding members; a man whose status in the organization had been of the highest order and whose knowledge of the Institution in its various phases was unquestioned.

To me, his passing has not only come as a severe shock but it is a great personal loss because we had been very intimately associated with the activities of the Grand Lodge for close to twenty years and upon his retirement from official capacity in 1927, our friendship retained its previous intimacy.

I first became acquainted with Arthur A. Schomburg just prior to my election to the office of Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge in 1911, and during the years which followed I found him to be a reliable Freemason, a good friend and an excellent Masonic official. As it always happens to many men who serve the Craft in an official capacity, Schomburg, because of his straightforwardness, gained many enemies but in the final analysis those are compelled to concede that in executive ability, he was in reality, second to none.

My late friend and I served upon many important committees in the Grand Lodge, notably, the first Committee on Foreign Relations, the committee which prepared the voluminous revised Code of Laws adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1919, the Diamond Jubilee Committee, of 1920, also the committee which in 1919 gave a banquet in honor of Hon. C. D. B. King, then Secretary of State and President-elect of the Republic of Liberia and who at the time was also the Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Liberia, and Mrs. King, upon their visit to this country. Brother Schomburg served as the Grand Secretary of this jurisdiction from 1918 to 1927. In that capacity he assisted with the preparation of the "chronological warrant" which is used by every Lodge within the grand jurisdiction; the only document of its character used in any of the Prince Hall grand jurisdictions in the United States.

Schomburg's reputation as an eminent Freemason was well established from coast to coast not only among the brethren within his own racial group but among the Freemasons in a number of the Caucasian jurisdictions; his contributions to contemporary Masonic literature in the defense of the legitimacy of the black brother are too well known to require enumeration at this time.

When the future historian pens a narrative appertaining to Prince Hall Freemasonry in the United States, the name of Arthur A. Schomburg, Past Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York, will find a place high upon the roster of its illustrious sons.

Necrology - 1938

New York

EDITOR'S NOTE: Your Dotting (Doting?) Paragrapher suffering from too much holiday, rushed into the editorial office just as the deadline neared and on bended knees pleaded with someone on the staff to write a guest column for him. He said his mind wouldn't function to which he received a chorus of replies: "What mind?" Anyhow, a member of the staff who dislikes by-lines got busy, wrote the column, and passed it on with the warning that the name of the writer be omitted. Here's the column.

¶ ¶ ¶

A Character Passes! The death of W. H. (Kid) Davis, one-time business manager of The Amsterdam News, removes from our midst one of the most picturesque characters in Harlem. No one had a more meteoric rise to fame or a faster tumble from the heights to oblivion. Davis came out of the West at a time when the Amsterdam News was making money in the good old days before '29 to marry the widow of the former publisher. Despite the fact that he had had no previous ewspaper training or experience, he soon assumed control of the paper and began directing its policies.

Ebenezer Ray

Below the average in height and of slight build, he sought to make up for the lack of stature by tremendous energy. A human Brummell of a man, he never appeared in the street without his cane, and during the years between 1929 and 1935 he made himself known wherever Negroes congregated in New York.

From a traditionally Republican organ, he turned his paper over to Tammany Hall in 1930 and helped elect two Negro Municipal Judges on the Democratic ticket during that year. Differences with his managing editor, William Kelly, who was himself a Republican, began to crop up and for a time Kelly fought against what he considered the often unwarranted and unwise interference of Davis in matters of policy that pertained to the news department of the paper.

Finally, these differences became so pronnunced that Kelly was forced out, but not until Kelly had led a bitter fight on The Age editor, then an Alderman seeking re-election. The dynamic Kid Davis took credit for beating the Republican candidates for Municipal Justices and also for the defeat of Editor Moore. Flush with these victories he sought new fields to conquer.

¶ ¶ ¶

He was one of the moving spirits in organizing the Select Group of Negro publishers, composed of representatives of half-dozen papers, then members of the Audit Bureau of Circulation. It was ironic that a member of this group did most to destroy The Amsterdam News when that paper had a strike a few years later.

Davis saw visions of making The Amsterdam News a national publication, although prior to this time its circulation had been confined almost exclusively to Harlem. Ignoring the depression and traditions of his paper, he increased the retail price to seven cents in New York and ten cents outside the city and increased its size even though business had already begun to fall off.

Although of meager formal education himself, he was sympathetic to the trend toward organized labor and encouraged his staff to organize the first Negro branch of the Writers Guild which was to later affiliate with the A.F. of L. and finally with the C.I.O.

By 1934 even The Amsterdam News was feeling the depression and so many Negroes were out of work, they began agitating for jobs in the retail stores on 125th street where most of Harlem spends its money. Led by the Citizens' League for Fairplay, of which the Rev. John H. Johnson was then chairman, a boycott was organized against the L. M. Blumstein Co., largest department store uptown, and pickets were placed in front of the store. Davis, who was keen on advertising, picked the wrong side of this fight and a newspaper controversy was conducted between The Age and The Amsterdam News on the issues involved. Vere E. Johns, then a columnist for The Age, fought Davis bitterly and his writings did much to help the pickets win their battle. This was the first major defeat for the Kid.

¶ ¶ ¶

But his troubles were just beginning. Creditors of his paper told him he must cut down on the operating expenses and when an effort was made to reduce the staff, the Guild called a strike. Using Davis' own words against him, the strikers succeeded in driving a wedge between the two chief owners of the paper which finally resulted in their separation. A reorganization was effected and Davis was ousted from his position as head of the publishing company and general manager of the paper. The strikers won out but not before the publication was forced into bankruptcy.

In less than a year's time, Davis had lost almost everything that he had fought for. But he still boasted of having a friend in Mayor LaGuardia, who succeeded in getting him a minor political appointment. Davis also made several attempts to make a comeback through unsuccessful business ventures. By this time his health had begun to fail and he became but a shadow of his former self. Up to a few weeks ago he was still seen about the streets of Harlem, carrying his cane. He used to hold forth at one of the best known cafes on Seventh avenue and talk of a comeback, but last week death overtook him. The last ironic touch was that he should breathe his last in Fordham Hospital, far from the Harlem he had known and loved so well.

W. H. Davis, Former Publisher, Dead

William Henry Davis, 62, one-time president of the Warren-Davis Publishing Company, and general manager of the Amsterdam News, died Thursday morning, December 30, at Fordham Hospital from cancer of the stomach.

Mr. Davis and his wife, Mrs. Sadie Warren Davis, lost control of their paper in 1935 when the Writers Guild members of the editorial staff went on strike. Since that time he had been an inspector in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity for the City of New York. His health had been failing him for the past year but he was in the hospital for only a week.

Born in Lynchburg, Va., the late Mr. Davis had lived in many parts of the United States. He once conducted a business in Boston, Mass., and was living in Los Angeles, Cal., just prior to coming to New York in 1927 when he married the publisher of the Amsterdam News. In Harlem he was active in many business and political affairs, and was an ardent supporter of Mayor LaGuardia whe he ran for Mayor in 1933.

Funeral services were held Sunday from the chapel of Mary Lane, 112 West 133rd street with the Rev. Willard Monroe officiating. Interment was on Monday moring in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Besides the widow, he si survived by a step-daughter and step-son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Morse.

CHARLES W. ANDERSON

THE DEATH OF SO useful a citizen as Charles W. Anderson, who served as Collector of Internal Revenue for New York under seven Presidents, has called forth many eulogies and much speculation on how a Negro could reach so exalted a place in the political life of the nation. None of the stories published in the daily papers have given the real reason for Anderson's first appointment by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1905.

Like many other Negroes in national politics at the turn of the century, Mr. Anderson owes his first appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue entirely to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington. He was picked by Teddy Roosevelt on the recommendation of Dr. Washington and the story of his selection is that a Southern Senator defied the President to name a Negro to this post in New York when he (Roosevelt) sent the nomination of a Negro Collector in South Carolina to the Senate for confirmation. The President accepted the challenge and began to look around for a capable Negro to fill a similar job in the Empire State. Dr. Washington recommended Charles W. Anderson and he got the job.

Of course he made good and soon proved his ability but we always regretted the fact that in later years, Mr. Anderson gave more credit to local and national bosses of the Republican party than to anyone else for his appointment. While it is true that he might have had the endorsement of many prominent men of the Empire State, it was the word of Booker T. Washington on which President Roosevelt relied.

In the latter years of his life there was much opposition to Mr. Anderson among his own race because of the tendency his exalted position gave him of appearing to be the only Negro capable of representing his race in the councils of his party. The general feeling was that Mr. Anderson should have shared more of his political honors with others of his group and especially should he have been more diligent in securing the ap-

pointment of more young Negroes in the federal service in New York. While head of the Internal Revenue Department, there were fewer Negroes in Mr. Anderson's district than in the districts headed by men of other races. He seemed to fear the criticism that might be leveled at him should he appear independent leader such as Theodore Roosevelt. The political power has changed so that qualified Negroes may aspire to office and win elections in almost any district where the majority of votes are cast by members of their own group.

No longer are we compelled to depend on the favor of the party in power. We have in our ballots the power necessary to advance our own in almost any position where politics is a factor. That is we have the power if choose to use it intelligently.

A. A. SCHOMBURG, 64, SCHOLAR, CURATOR

Negro Historian of His Race's Work in Literature and Art Is Dead Here

HAD A NOTED COLLECTION

Carnegie Foundation Bought It for $10,000—He Had Charge of Harlem Library Unit

Arthur Alonzo Schomburg, Negro scholar and curator of the Division of Negro Literature, History and Prints in the 135th Street branch of the New York Public Library, much of which he collected himself and which is said to be the largest and rarest collection on the Negro in the United States, died shortly after noon yesterday in Madison Park Hospital, Brooklyn, after a short illness. His age was 64.

From his youth in Puerto Rico, where he was born in San Juan, Mr. Schomburg had an active interest in Negro literature and art. In various occupations and places he painstakingly assembled a collection, which in 1926 was purchased by the Carnegie Foundation for $10,000 and presented to the Public Library. Since then he had added to the collection material said to equal that purchase price in value.

Spent Years in His Work

Mr. Schomburg, whose home was at 105 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, acquired a special knowledge of Negro literature at St. Thomas College in the Virgin Islands. With the money he earned in law work and as an author and instructor he began to gather the nucleus of his collection in the West Indies, later searching through Europe and the United States.

When the collection was purchased, at the request of the National Urban League, it was one of the most complete of its kind in existence gathered by a private collector. It contained many rare manuscripts, first editions and prints, some of which went back to Colonial times and earlier.

Became Curator in 1931

When the entire collection of 4,000 articles was assembled it was placed on exhibition in the Schomburg Room of the 135th Street Branch of the Public Library in the heart of Harlem. There it became the core of a continually growing collection that is visited by scholars from all over the United States and other countries. The collection, of which Mr. Schomburg became curator in 1931, has grown so that additional space has been provided for it several times.

In 1927, when he was an employe of the Bankers Trust Company, Mr. Schomburg won a bronze metal and $100 from the Harmon Foundation for outstanding work in the field of education. His importance in his field won further recognition when he was appointed to the committee on Negro affairs for the World's Fair.

Surviving are his widow, a daughter, Mrs. Dolores Marie Thomas, and seven sons, Carlos, Fernando, Nathaniel, Arthur Alonzo Jr., Reginald, José and Kingsley. Funeral services will be held at 1 P. M. tomorrow in the Siloam Presbyterian Church, 404 Lafayette Avenue Brooklyn. Burial will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn.

The Late Dr. FLOYD TERRY

Dr. Floyd Terry, Veteran Harlem Dentist, Passes

Dr. Floyd W. Terry, a practicing dentist in Harlem for the past twenty years, died June 29, at his late residence, 101 West 130th street from a cerebral hemorrhage. He was stricken ill in January and had been in poor health for five months. However, he appeared to be improving when stricken and died before medical aid could reach him.

Dr. Terry was one of Howard University's most famous athletes. He belonged to that quartet of Howardites who were dubbed the "Original Four Horsemen." This included Ed Gray, Gene Allen, Fred Tyson and Terry, who was nicknamed "Terrible Terry" because of his fearlessness. They dominated the football world of the generation before the World War.

The deceased was born in Talladega, Ala., in 1885. He was a graduate of Talladega College and the course in pharmacy at Meharry Medical College. From Meharry he matriculated at the Howard Dental School, playing football at all three institutions. He practiced dentistry for five years in the South before migrating to New York.

He was a charter member of the Cordon Club and a past master of Euclid Lodge No. 70, Prince Hall Masons, both organizations being largely represented at the final rites, which were held at Mother A.M.E. Zion Church. He was eulogized by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin C. Robeson, pastor of Mother Zion, the Rev. Peter A. Price, assistant pastor, and the Rev. S. T. Eldridge, pastor of Berean Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

Interment was in the family plot at Mt. Hope Cemetery, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, under direction of Duncan Brothers.

Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Nettie Hagler Terry, teacher of special classes in the public schools of New York City, one son, Floyd Welmon jr., three sisters and three brothers—two of whom are doctors in the South, several nieces and other relatives.

A. A. SCHOMBURG

(Calvin's Digest)

The New York Negro has added another brilliant star to his shining crown of achievement with the passing of Mr. Arthur A. Schomburg. Note especially he is not Dr. Schomburg, nor Rev. Schomburg, nor Prof. Schomburg, but plain Mr. Schomburg. It was pleasing to see that the New York daily newspapers, giving generous headlines and news space to the story of his late career, referred to him as "Mr. Arthur Alonzo Schomburg." We think it a unique mark of distinction when a Negro can live such a life outside professional circles that at his death his story is told to the general public under the simple yet dignified title of "Mister."

A. A. Schomburg was a collector of literature on the Negro. Year by year he added to his store, through sheer love of work, until finally the collection was purchased by the Carnegie Foundation for $10,000 and presented to the New York Public Library. The collection is housed in the 135th Street (Harlem) Branch of the Public Library, and is popularly known as the Schomburg Collection.

Through his love of books on the Negro— a hobby— Mr. Schomburg built his own mounment. It will last as long as the Collection lasts, the Collection will last as long as the New York Public Library lasts, and the Public Library will last as long as the City lasts.

In any evaluation of the Negro in New York, we hope that our real individuals of achievements, like Arthur Schomburg, will be named first, and the Negro in New York will have nothing to fear by comparison.

A TRIBUTE TO A. A. SCHOMBERG

PARIS—(ANP)—The world in general, the world of color in particular, is the poorer today from the death in June of two of its leading intellectuals, both of them men of great talent who, in their different fields, have done a very great deal for the progress of their people, James Weldon Johnson and Arthur Schomberg. While I never met Mr. Johnson and could only appreciate him through his excellent writings and beautiful spirituals the death of Arthur Schomburg means that I lose a devoted and dear friend.

It would have been impossible to find a more understanding, able and helpful collaborator in the making of the big anthology of Africans and people of African descent which I edited in 1932-34. That is how we met in New York. Some of my best hours there, which ran into days at that, were spent in the Harlem library of which he was in charge, surrounded by the thousands and thousands of books and documents on Negro history and life which he had collected. Schomburg would come up to me with his arms crammed with rare volumes and I sat there trying to study, but always lured away from this by his interesting talk. Despite all of his work he always had time to help, advise and suggest. And those dinners we had together, discussing the world—for his was and international mind, imbued with the spice of coursity and with the spirit of fair-play which made him listen objectively to theories and beliefs that he was not always accord with. That is one off the things one can cherish a man for. I admired his erudition, never weighted by any pomposity, his patient tenacity of research; how regularly we corresponded after I left the states on literary and artistic Negro subjects, exchanging books and impressions on the things that enrich life.

Another fine thing about my friend was his realization of the importance of Africa's parentage to Aframerica. All too few people of color in the U. S. appreciate this; and, while Europe is filled with superb private and national collections of African sculpture, the American Negroes, as a people, are hardly aware that it exists and that they are the descendants of the minds and hands who made these beautiful things so highly prized over here.

Did not Schomburg, time and again, and superlatively, such a man as gratitude. He was of Africanology be founded somewhere in one of the numerous colored universities or colleges? will be invaluable to posterity, one

Yes, death has the last word with our bodies, and I grieve deep-

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WAS INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR UNDER 7 PRESIDENTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Hundreds of persons including official representatives of the federal, state and city governments, attended funeral services Tuesday, Feb. 1, for Charles William Anderson, collector of internal revenue for the second and third districts of New York from Roosevelt to Roosevelt, serving under seven presidents of the United States, who died Friday, Jan. 28, at his home, 156 West 132nd street.

Mr. Anderson, for almost 50 years a political factor, who was 71 years old and succumbed to a long illness which forced his retirement in 1933 one year after his reappointment by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

A staunch Republican, he was first made collector of internal revenue for the second district of New York under President Theodore Roosevelt in 1905. His work was of such outstanding calibre that party lines were ignored in his reappointment to the post until his retirement.

Born in Oxford, Ohio

Mr. Anderson served full terms under Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft and two years under President Wilson. He was appointed this time as collector in the third district by Presidents Warren Harding, Calvin Coolidge and Franklin D. Roosevelt, resigning because of ill health.

He leaves no immediate relatives. Interment was in Woodlawn cemetery here.

Mr. Anderson was born at Oxford, Ohio, April 28, 1866 and was educated in the public schools of his native city and Middleton. He also studied at Spencerian business college, Cleveland; and Berlitz school of languages in Worcester, Mass.

He was married to Emma Lee Bonaparte of Hampton, Va., who died in 1934. For the last 25 years of her life, she was an invalid. There were no children born to the union.

Mr. Anderson held innumerable city, state and federal appointments in New York. Among the more outstanding were United States gauger, second district, New York, 1890-1903; private secretary to state treasurer of New York, 1893-5; chief clerk, state treasury, 1895-8; supervisor of accounts for New York State Racing commission, 1898-1905; president New York commission to Tennessee exposition at Nashville, 1897.

On Unemployed Committee

Member of committee on unemployed appointed by Mayor John P. Mitchel, 1914; member of citizens committee to receive bodies of United States Marines killed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1914; permanent member of New York City Independence Day commission; alternate delegate at large to Republican National convention, 1908-12; member Republican state committee, 16 years; member of New York County committee, 30 years; supervisor of markets under Gov. Charles S. Whitman; member National Geographical society, Museum of Art, Institute of Art and Sciences of Columbia university, Academy of Political Science, New York Peace society, and Japanese Franchise league.

He was appointed honorary colonel by President Wilson during the world war because of outstanding service at home.

Mr. Anderson was largely responsible for the abolition of the separate school system in the state of New York and was instrumental in having New York's first civil rights bill enacted into law. He was directly responsible for the appointment of Cornelius McDougall as the first Race man to the state's attorney's office.

Close friends reported at several times, that he was such a staunch party man that he had refused appointments by Democratic officials on several occasions. His influence in the high councils of the Republican party is said to have been great and he is believed to have been responsible for the appointments of many members of the Race under Republican regimes in New York state and the United States.

"I Can Stand It"—Teddy

An interesting insight into the character of the late President Roosevelt is given in a story told about him and the late Mr. Anderson. Mr. Anderson, it is said, was appointed to the collector's post at a time the late president was being severely criticized for his interest in the Race.

Anticipating a reaction unfavorable to Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Anderson is said to have questioned the wisdom of his appointment.

"Don't you think this appointment is rather ambitious," Mr. Anderson is reported as having asked the late president.

"I can stand it if you can," Theodore Roosevelt is said to have replied.

There was a reaction to the appointment, one of the highest ever made by a president of a member of the Race, but instead of coming from the whites as anticipated, it was members of the Race who protested.

The objections were brushed aside by the late chief executive who is reported to have expressed confidence in Mr. Anderson's ability. "If he's what you say and not the right man for the job, it'll come out of itself," was his reported reply.

Mr. Anderson hearing of the incident said in later years that he worked hard at the job more to justify the wisdom of the president's appointment than for any other reason.

Was Col. Marshall's Friend

Mr. Anderson regarded the Bible as the greatest source of knowledge and repeatedly told friends that most of his knowledge had come not from schools but from the Bible which he read through four times.

He was also a great lover of music and the arts and spent much of his spare time listening to great singers, and discussing the arts with his friends.

A tribute to his general popularity was his appointment on various committees to officially welcome such notables as the late President William McKinley, the late Admiral George Dewey and the fleet on their return from the Philippines; the late Admirals William T. Sampson and Winfield S. Schley on their return from Cuba and the late Col. Roosevelt on his return from Africa. He also served as honorary pallbearer to Mayor William J. Gaynor of New York.

An interesting coincidence is that Mr. Anderson's death coincided with that of Col. John R. Marshall, one of his closest friends who died Saturday, Jan. 29 and was buried the same day and hour in Chicago. Col. Marshall commanded the Eighth Illinois regiment in the war Eighth Illinois regiment in the Spanish-American war.

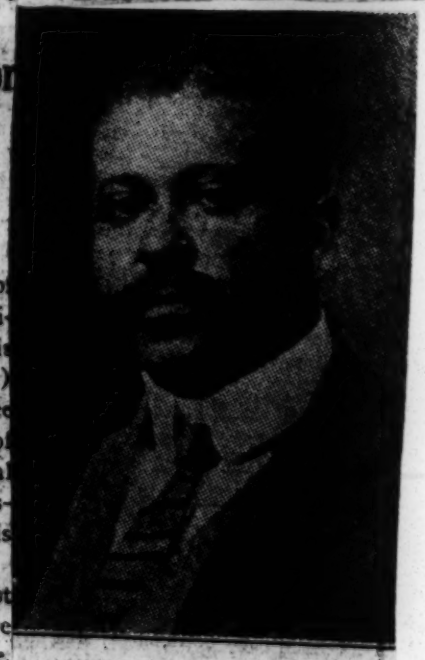
CHAS. W. ANDERSON DIES AFTER 3 YEAR ILLNESS

Was A Leading Figure For 44 Years In Political Affairs Of New York

Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue under seven presidents, died Friday morning at his late home (156 West 132nd street) after an illness of more than three years. His death marked the end of one of the most remarkable political careers in this country and the passing of the leading politician of his race.

Many old time friends filed past the bier at the final rites which were held from the chapel of Mary Lane, 112 West 133rd street on Tuesday afternoon. Burial was besides his wife, Mrs. Emma Lee Anderson, in Woodlawn Cemetery.

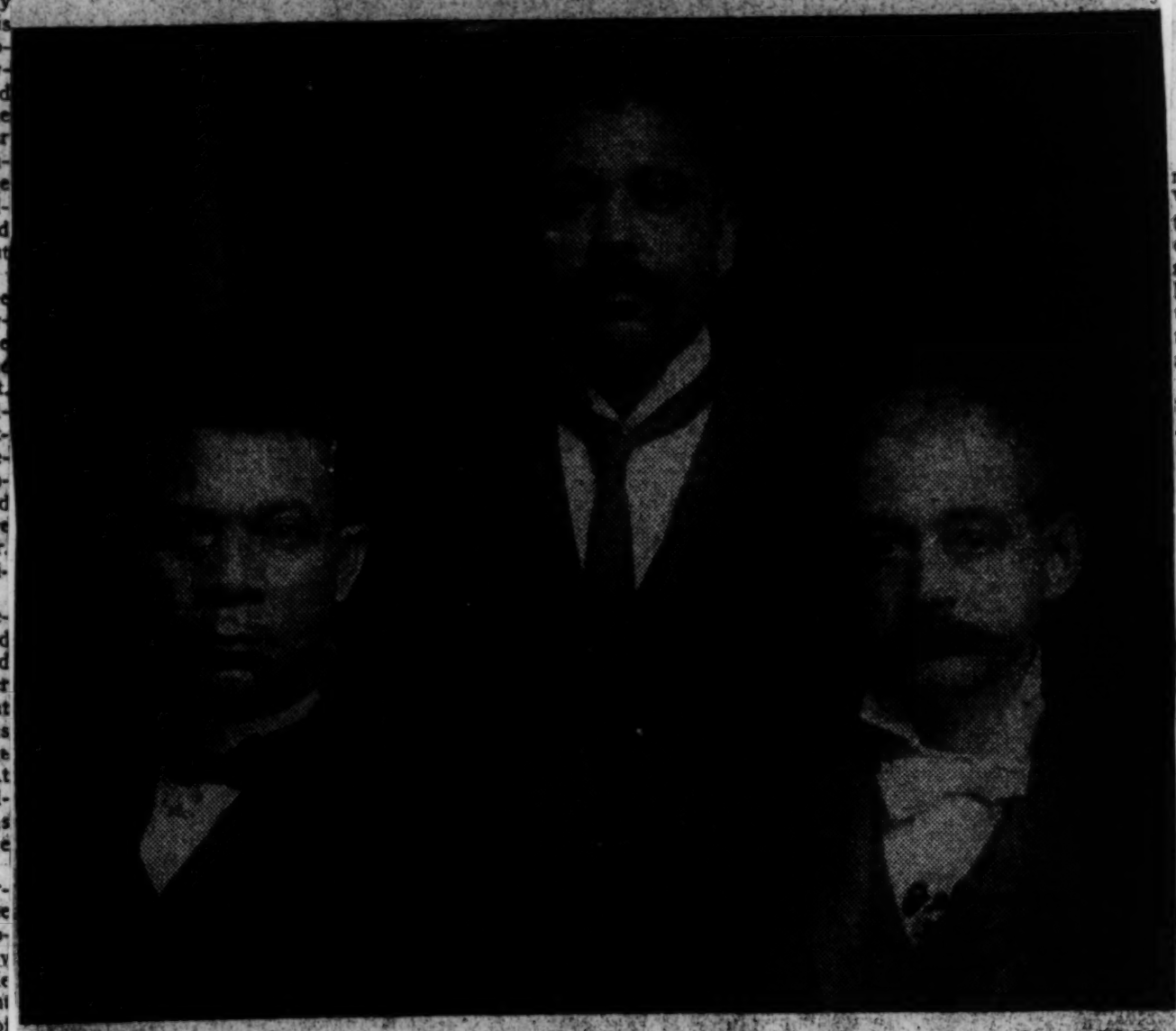
The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop, rector of St. Philip's P. E. Church, assisted by the Rev. John H. Johnson, vicar of St. Martin's P. E. Church. Many of the old-time friends of the deceased gathered to pay a final tribute of respect, and the floral tributes were numerous and beautiful. Honorary pall-bearers were: Judge Charles W. Toney, Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, Col. Chas. Filmore, Major Chauncey M. Hooper, Assemblyman William T. Andrews, Sol Johnson, John Givens, Dr. Henry O. Harding, George E. Wibecan, Hamilton Travis, Charles W. B. Mitchell, C. Mott Shavers, Dr. L. B. Capehart, William Boguen, Charles A. Wilson, Dr. Marshal E. Ross, Jas. Ashe, Joseph Gray, George Burrell and George W. Harris.



CHARLES ANDERSON

Mr. Anderson, who held state, city and federal positions continuously for 44 years, was first appointed Internal Revenue Collector in the 2nd District of New York by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1905. He served under cratic party of the white race. Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolige, Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roose-

SECOND OF THREE ASSOCIATES DIES



Charles William Anderson, center, retired collector of internal revenue for the third district, New York, died Friday and was buried Tuesday in New York. Appointed to one of the highest federal posts ever held by a member of the Race by the late President Theodore Roosevelt in 1905, he served under seven presidents, retiring in 1933 during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Shown with him, left, are the late Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, and Jack Nail, father of Grace Nail Johnson, wife of James Weldon Johnson, professor of creative literature at Fisk University. Mr. Nail, only living member of the trio, makes his home in New York City. The three were at one time closely associated.—Photo courtesy of Mrs. Grace Knighten.

His original appointment by Theodore Roosevelt was at first severely criticized by both members of his own party and those of the Democratic partyy of the white race. However, the young Negro soon convinced his critics of his ability to fill the post and throughout his long career as a collector he received the highest praise from his superiors. In the latter part of his life he was regarded as an expert on tax matters and was often consulted by government officials and tax executives as well.

During his time as collector three complicated and important new revenue measures, the income tax, the corporation tax and the war revenue tax, helped to make the post difficult. During the panic of 1907 while collector of the 2nd district, he accepted checks in place of cash from responsible business men, and so appreciative were they that they raised a purse of $5,000 for him. He gave the money to his friend, the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, as a contribution for Tuskegee Institute.

Mr. Anderson's political career began in 1890, when he was appointed United States Gauger in the 2nd District, State of New York. After secretary to the State Treasurer at Albany. From 1895 to 1898 he was that for three years he was private chief clerk in the State Treasury. At the time of his appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue, he was serving as a tax collector for the State Racing Commission.

After retiring from the collectorship of the 2nd District during the World War, Mr. Anderson was appointed Supervisor of Markets by Governor Charles S. Whitman. He held this position until President Harding appointed him collector of the 3rd New York District.

He also served as delegate-at-large for New York State to three national Republican conventions and for ten times as a member of the New York State Republican Committee.

The late Mr. Anderson was born in Oxford, O. After attending elementary and high school he took courses in the Cleveland Spencerian Business College, coming to New York to enter the Civil Service immediately upon his graduation.

His wife died in 1934

William Stanley Jones, Fraternal Leader, Dead

William Stanley Jones, Right Worthy Grand Master of the Ancient Order of Moses, died suddenly at his home here, 313 West 113th street on Thursday evening. He was ill but a short time when the end came.

The late Mr. Jones was elected Grand Master at the grand session in this city in 1934, since which time he has extended the influence of the Order as far East as Boston as far South as Baltimore. The membership has been increased and the financial setup is in fine shape. There are more tha 10,000 male and female members of the Order in this Jurisdiction.

Mr. Jones was born in Richmond, Va., 68 years ago, and had lived in New York City more than 50 years. He leaves a wife, Mrs. Luvenia Jones, two daughters, Mrs. Mildred Adams and Theresa Jones; Hope and Faith Jordan, granddaughters; Melvin Brown, John Jones, brother, Miss Ella Jones, Julia Tucker, Jamie Williams, to mourn his loss.

The funeral took place at Mount Olivet Baptist Church with the Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, pastor, officiating.

John T. Matthews, Son Of First Negro Pawn Broker, Dies At 84

John T. Matthews, whose father ran a pawn brokerage business in Washington, D. C., over half a century ago, died February 7 at the home of friends, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Wilson of 672 St. Nicholas avenue. He had been in poor health for some time and was 84 years of age at the time of his death. Mr. Matthews was a widower.

He had been a resident of New York for more than 50 years and for 40 years was employed by Weil Auctioneering.

Funeral services were held Thursday night from the chapel of Rodney Dade, Inc., with the Rev. Richard W. Monroe officiating. Interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery on Friday

Bury Langston Hughes's Mother

NEW YORK — Mrs. Carolyn Mercer Clarke, 65, mother of the poet, Langston Hughes, and niece of the former Congressman, John M. Langston, was buried last week with the Revs. P. [illegible] Price and Holden officiating.

In her youth Mrs. Clarke was on the staff of a Kansas newspaper. In more recent years, she was a member of the cast of the Hall Johnson music-play, "Run, Little Children," on New York and on the road. She had been a resident of Cleveland for the past twenty years.

Parents Abolitionists

She was born in Lakeview, Kansas. Both her father and mother were engaged at Oberlin, Ohio, in underground railway and abolitionist activities for the freedom of the slaves. Her mother, Mary Patterson, was the last surviving widow of John Brown's raid, her first husband having been Sheridan Leary, who died while with Brown at Harpers Ferry.

While a teacher in Oklahoma, she married J. N. Hughes of Charleston, Ind., now dead. She later married Homer S. Clarke of Topeka, Kans., and is the mother of two sons, Langston Hughes and Kit Clarke, now a student at Wilberforce.

Necrology - 1938

New York.

Man Who Sang At Brown's Funeral Passes 99th Year

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—(ANP) Town and village officials last Monday joined with friends of Lyman Epps in honoring the aged man on his 99th birthday. A feature of the celebration was the singing by Nonogenerian Epps of "Blow Ye the Trumpets, Blow," the song he was a small boy, sang here in 1859 at the funeral of martyred John Brown.

Mr. Epps is the last of a group brought to North Elba by Brown and Gerrit Smith, who, in the early fifties made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a colony of free Negroes. As a boy, Epps sat on the knee of John Brown, later hanged for his part in the attempted seizure of the Harper's Ferry, W. Va., arsenal.

Epps was born in Troy, N. Y., the son of Lyman and Anne Epps, who escaped slavery in the South. When the body of John Brown was brought from Harper's Ferry to the farm near here for burial in 1859, historians record that at the funeral services "the silver-voiced Epps family sang sweet music."

NEGRO POET EULOGIZED

500 at N. Y. U. Pay Tribute to Memory of Dr. J. W. Johnson

More than 500 persons attended a meeting in the New York University School of Education at Washington Square last night to pay tribute to the memory of Dr. James Weldon Johnson, Negro poet and educator, who was killed in an automobile accident last June. Transcriptions of Dr. Johnson's poems, recorded by himself, were played following addresses delivered by former friends and colleagues.

Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, praised the Negro educator's record as a "militant leader against lynching and racial proscription."

"Few men in his time were more valuable to both the white and colored peoples," said Oswald Garrison Villard, former editor of The Nation. Dr. E. George Payne, acting dean of the School of Education, presided.

RETIRED TRAIN PORTER WAS IN MINSTRELS OF BILLIE KERSAN

Thomas Washington, 1717 70th street, porter to presidents and governors, died Thursday at his home following a long siege of suffering. Washington was 82.

Favorite of Theodore Roosevelt who respected him and inevitably demanded that he serve him, Washington gained nation wide attention by virtue of many newspaper articles commending him on the conscientiousness of his performance of duty. He served every president from Roosevelt to Calvin Coolidge and every Governor of New York State from Governor Odell to Al Smith.

"Rode" Crack Train

Serving as a porter on the crack train for 20 years, Washington retired in 1929. He was born on a Baton Rouge, La., plantation where his parents were slaves.

Prior to the beginning of his career as a porter Washington had been with Billie Kersan's Minstrels and had worked as newsboy and mail carrier.

In 1912 he was instrumental in the foundation of a Roman Catholic Mission for Negroes of Buffalo.

Washington is survived by his widow, Leona, and ten children. They are Dr. Joseph L. Washington, Thomas, Augustus, Chester, Anthony and Stephen, Helen Williams, Nancy Peppers, Mary Downing and Emma Tucker. He leaves fifteen grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Solemn requiem mass services were held at 9:30 a. m. Monday in Our Lady of Guadalupe R. C. Church.

Broadway Mourns Negro Theatre Aide

NEW YORK.—"Big John" Ryland, 70, who knew the hosts of the Astor, the Gould and the Vanderbilt clans by their first names back in the days of the hansom and horse-car, is dead.

"Big John", the titanic, amiable 6-foot-4-inch colored doorman and majordomo of the famous old Empire Theatre for 45 years, died last Friday in his sleep. With him Broadway lost another of its disappearing links to a glamorous yesterday.

To generations of theatregoers "Big John" was as familiar as the Times Annex. They all loved him and mourned his death.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
December 20, 1938

NEGRO SURGEON DIES; WAS RALEIGH NATIVE

Dr. Conrad Vincent Was Son of Shaw Professor; Funeral in New York

Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, widely-known Negro surgeon of New York City and a native of Raleigh, died early Sunday at his residence at the age of 45. Funeral services are to be held in New York Thursday and a number of Negro citizens from North Carolina are planning to attend the rites.

Dr. Vincent, who held the distinction of being the first member of his race to serve as an interne in New York Bellevue Hospital, was a son of the late Prof. Andrew Vincent of Shaw University here. After attending Shaw, Dr. Vincent received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1918 and had practiced in New York since 1921. He was on the surgical staff at Harlem Hospital for some years but resigned in 1932. He was a member of the American Medical Association.

Surviving are his widow, Naomi Tulane Vincent, whose father was a trustee of Tuskagee Institute, and four children.

Death Takes Dr. Vincent, Noted Medic

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 23—Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, one of the county's leading surgeons and first member of the Race to serve as interne at Bellevue hospital, died at his residence here late Sunday at age of 45.

Although suffering from liver ailment since June, he refused to leave his work and took care of his patients until Saturday night.

Born in Raleigh, N. C., son of Prof. Andrew Vincent of Shaw university, Dr. Vincent received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1918. He had practiced here since 1921 and was on the surgical staff of the Harlem hospital for some years until his resignation in 1932. He belonged to the American Medical Association.

Dr. Vincent's survivors are his widow, Mrs. Naomi Tulane Vincent, whose father, the late V. H. Tulane of Montgomery, Ala., was a former trustee of Tuskegee insetitute; a son U. Conrad Vincent Jr., three daughters, Sylvia, Jacqueline and Barbara Vincent, four sisters and a brother.

CONRAD VINCENT DIES IN NEW YORK

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, 45, who won wide renown in medical circles through his original contributions to the field of urology, died here Sunday afternoon at his residence, 251 West 138th street.

Intermittently for at least eight years, he had suffered from a liver ailment which finally took his life. He refused to be confined to bed, and was engaged in active practice up to Saturday night.

It was this illness, in fact, which frustrated Vincent in his life's ambition—to give Harlem a modern hospital. He was unable to raise funds through his colleagues, and launched out single-handedly to build the ill-fated Vincent Sanitarium, Seventh avenue, between 137th and 138th streets. He expected to liquidate the mortgages out of his extensive practice, but was taken ill just as the sanitarium was thrown open to the public.

His practice dwindled to such an extent that he was finally forced to relinquish the building, with all of its modern facilities, to his creditors. From his sick bed, Dr. Vincent appealed to the public to save the hospital. As a result, a holding company was formed, made up largely of Negro physicians. The name of the institution was changed to community hospital, and Dr. Walter Gray Crump, noted white surgeon, agreed to serve as head. Dr. Crump even went so far as to move some of his white patients to the hospital, but the project, miserably supported by the Negro public, failed eventually.

Dr. Vincent was born in Raleigh, N.C. His father, Andrew Vincent was formerly a professor at Shaw University. In 1918, Dr. Vincent received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania, and a year later became the first of his race to be admitted as an interne at the famous Bellevue Hospital here. He began his practice in 1921, serving on the staff of Harlem Hospital, until his bitter criticism of the administration resulted in his forced resignation in 1932. A year later he embarked on the ill-fated hospital project, which stands today as a WPA music center.

Surviving Dr. Vincent are his widow, Mrs. Naomi Tulane Vincent, daughter of the late V. H. Tulane, of Montgomery, Ala., a former trustee of Tuskegee Institute, a son, U. Conrad Vincent, Jr., and his three daughters, Sylvia, Jacqueline and Barbara, in addition to four sisters and a brother.

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North Carolina

Kinston, N. C., Free Press
January 10, 1938

Dr. Charles H Bynum Dead; Negro Leader

Rites for Dr. Charles H. Bynum, Negro physician, will be held from White Rock Presbyterian Church at 2:30 Tuesday. He died Sunday evening. He was probably the best-known member of his race in Kinston. He was a native of Edgecombe County. He lived in Wilson some years. He came to Kinston in 1899. He was educated in this State and at Lincoln University, near Philadelphia. He is survived by a widow, two sons and a daughter. One of the sons Charles, Jr., is in educational work at Dallas, Tex. The other son, Wilfred, and the daughter, Anne Thelma, are employees of the State Employment Service, stationed in Wilmington and Kinston, respectively.

Dr. Bynum was an influential champion of schools and libraries. He was 65 years of age. He had been in ill health two or three years, but was improving until some days ago, when, while watching a fire in the vicinity of his home, he was struck on the shoulder by a branch which fell out of a tree.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
May 4, 1938

PIONEER IN NEGRO RELIGIOUS WORK IS TAKEN BY DEATH

Word was received here yesterday of the death of the Rev. Henry Stephen McDuffie, retired negro ministr, who was one of the pioneers in negro religious work in Asheville and who started the first negro parochial school here. He died early Monday in Philadelphia, and services will be held there at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

He came to Asheville in 1887 and left this city in 1902 after building the St. Matthias Episcopal church.

Concord, N. C. Tribune
June 8, 1938

Well Known Negro Teacher Is Dead

Cabarrus county colored school unit lost one of its faithful teachers, Mrs. Emma Murphy Spencer, who passed at her home, 150 Chestnut street at 1:30 p. m. yesterday.

She is survived by her husband, Mack Spencer, two daughters, Annie Sanders and Eula M. Staton, and a son Ruthard Murphy; two sisters Josephine Conner and Ella Caldwell Johnson of Chapel Hill; one brother, Mack C. Boger; and nine grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Zion Hill church with the pastor officiating.

Charlotte, N. C., News
September 20, 1938

Dr. Wyche Passes Here

Pastor Of Negro Church 56 Years

The Rev. Dr. Robert P. Wyche, for 56 years pastor of the Seventh Street Negro Presbyterian Church here, died this morning at 4 o'clock at his home, 326 W. Sixth Street.

Funeral services will be held Thursday at 2:30 P. M. at the Seventh Street church.

Surviving Dr. Wyche are his wife, Sarah Long Wyche; two sons, R. P. Wyche Jr. and Thomas Henry Wyche.

The Seventh Street church, where he became pastor in January, 1882, was his first and only pastorate. He was a native of Oxford and came to Charlotte at an early age. He was a student at Biddle (now Johnson C. Smith University), where he received his A. B. degree in 1877 and B. D. degree in 1881. For more than 25 years he was president of the Board of Trustees of Johnson C. Smith and Barber-Scotia College in Concord.

Dr. Wyche served as stated clerk in the Catawba Presbytery for 33 years and stated clerk of the Catawba Synod for twelve years. He traveled extensively in this country and abroad, touring Palestine and parts of Africa in 1910. In 1913 he attended the Presbyterian Alliance of the World at Aberdeen, Scotland, and the World Sunday School Convention at Zurich, Switzerland.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
September 21, 1938

Dr. Wyche's Funeral Is Set For Thursday

Noted Negro Minister Dies Here After Long Service as Pastor of Local Church.

Rev. Robert P. Wyche, D. D., venerable pastor emeritus of the Seventh Street Presbyterian church, one of the most prominent negro ministers in the State and the oldest minister in point of service in Charlotte, died early Tuesday morning and will be buried Thursday afternoon after services at the church he served as pastor continuously for 56 years.

Dr. S. Q. Mitchell, who succeeded Dr. Wyche as pastor when the latter was made pastor emeritus January 8, 1937, will have charge of the funeral service, which will begin at 3:30 o'clock, and several ministers will assist.

Dr. Wyche died about 4 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 326 West Sixth street. Surviving him are the widow, Mrs. Sarah Long Wyche, and two sons, R. P. Wyche, Jr., and Thomas Henry Wyche.

PASTORATE STARTED IN 1882.

Dr. Wyche's pastoral services began at the Seventh Street Presbytrian church, at the corner of West Seventh and North College streets, in January, 1882. It was from this church that Biddle university, now Johnson C. Smith university and one of the leading negro institutions of higher learning in the South, grew. The church was the only pastorate Dr. Wyche held in his long service as a minister. He was intimately connected with the educational work of the schools of the Presbyterian church and for more than a quarter of a century was president of the board of trustees of Johnson C. Smith university and Barber-Scotia college at Concord.

A native of Oxford, Dr. Wyche came to Charlotte at an early age. In 1877 he was awarded his A. B. degree from Biddle university and in 1881 the honorary degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by that institution.

PROMINENT IN CHURCH.

Interested always in the affairs of his denomination, he served as stated clerk of Catawba presbytery for 33 years and as stated clerk of Catawba synod for 12 years.

REV. ROBERT P. WYCHE, D.D.

Dr. Wyche had traveled extensively both in the United States and abroad. In 1910 he toured Palestine and parts of Africa and in 1913 he attended the Presbyterian Alliance of the World at Aberdeen, Scotland, and the World's School convention at Zurich, Switzerland.

As a minister and a man, the venerable churchman was beloved and highly respected by hundreds of friends, both white and negro, in Charlotte and throughout the bounds of his denomination.

Throngs Mourn Dr. S. N. Vass

RALEIGH, N.C. — Funeral services for Dr. Samuel Nathaniel Vass, 72, nationally known minister and educator, were held here on Sunday at Tupper Memorial Church with men and women of note from all over the state attending the services.

In 1921, Dr. Vass became secretary of religious education of

DR. S. N. VASS

the National Baptist Convention and held this position until his retirement in 1935 because of failing health.

He is survived by his daughter, Mrs. Maude L. Bass, at whose home he died, and a son, Dr. R. S. Vass.

Teaching at 14

Born in Raleigh, Dr. Vass began teaching in public schools there while 14 years old. At 16 years, he received his A.B. at Shaw and his A.M. two years later. He was a professor of collegiate branches at Shaw from 1885 to 1893.

He served as Sunday school missionary for Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia in 1893, and later was superintendent of colored work for the American Baptist Publication Society.

Wrote Books

The deceased was author of a number of religious books and a history of colored people.

Among those who paid tribute to Dr. Vass were:

Dean John L. Tilley, school of religion, Shaw University; Prof. Halliburton, St. Augustine College; W. H. Fuller, principal of Raleigh public schools; R. N. Brown, president, State

Baptist Sunday School Convention; The Rev. G. L. Stokes, moderator of Wake Association; the Rev. M. W. Williams, principal of the D.D.B. (State school); the Rev. J. T. Hairston wired Dr. O. S. Bullock to represent the North Carolina State Baptist Convention; the Rev. W. S. Summerville, State Baptist Convention;

The Rev. T. L. Scott, St. Paul AME Church; the Rev. Mr. Hamans, Christian Church; Miss M. A. Burwell, Women's Home and Foreign Mission Society (North Carolina); Mrs. Martha Brown of the same society.

Special tributes were wired by Dr. Forest L. Knapp, International Council of Christian Education; Dr. Ross, president of the International Council of Christian Education; M. A. Talley, Sunday School Publishing Board. A letter from Dr. Anna J. Cooper, president of Frelinghusen University was read also at the funeral.

Telegrams Read

Telegrams were read from five college presidents: W. Stuart Nelson, Dillard University; James Sheppard, North Carolina; Robert P. Daniel, Shaw; B. R. Smith, Mary Allen Junior; and E. A. Adkins, State Teachers.

Others came from C. C. Spaulding, Dr. J. T. Brown, Dr. A. M. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Allimono, Max Yergan, Mrs. E. E. Smith, Miss Lenora T. Jackson, Dr. M. F. Spaulding and C. F. Pope of Burgaw Academy.

The names signed to scores of other telegrams were read.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
October 1, 1938

FUNERAL RITES SUNDAY FOR DR. SAMUEL VASS

Funeral services for Dr. Samuel N. Vass, 72, widely-known Negro minister and educator who died here Thursday, will be held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Tupper Memorial Baptist Church and burial will follow in Mt. Hope Cemetery. Dr. Vass, graduate of both St. Augustine's and Shaw University, was for years associated with the American Baptist Publishing Society at Philadelphia and was secretary of the National Baptist Convention for Southern Negroes from 1921 to 1935.

Asheville, N. C. Times
October 15, 1938

RESPECTED NEGRO, WELL KNOWN HERE, IS DEAD

Guy Warren Young, 44, well known and respected negro waiter and orderly at Grove Park Inn, the Langren hotel and Winyah sanatorium for many years, who died Tuesday in Washington, D. C., will be buried here in Riverside cemetery tomorrow afternoon, following funeral rites at 1 o'clock at the St. James A. M. E. church. He resided here all his life, with the exception of the past few years he has been in Washington. Surviving are four children, Alma Young Williams, and Helen Marion, Ada Lee and George Young, all of Asheville; and an aunt, Alice Perrin.

Mooresville, N. C. Enterprise
October 20, 1938

Rev. John G. Murray, D. D. Negro Minister, Is Dead

Rev. John General Murray, D. D., 88 years of age, died at his home on Statesville avenue, Saturday night at 9:30 o'clock following an illness of several weeks.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Second (colored) Presbyterian church.

Dr. Murray served for 56 years in the active ministry. Graduating from Biddle University in 1880, he came to Mooresville for his first pastoral work. He served the Mooresville and Oakland Presbyterian churches for 36 years. For the last twenty years he was pastor of New Center and Logan Presbyterian churches, Statesville. He resided within the Yadkin Presbytery during his entire ministry.

For fifty years he served as treasurer of the Presbytery, and for 41 years, chairman of the committee on Christian education. He was commissioned seven times to the General Assembly Presbyterian church, U. S. A., (Northern Presbyterian.)

Dr. Murray was a good citizen and was respected by members of both races, and has been a familiar figure in our midst for more than half a century, and at his death was one of our oldest citizens.

He leaves three daughters, Ora Mc Adams, Mebane; Clorene Bunn, Goldsboro; Eloise Williams, Mont Clair, N. J., and one son, Rev. D. Talmage Murray, pastor of the largest colored Presbyterian church in Atlanta, Ga.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
November 8, 1938

UNCLE BOB' JONES OF TO BE BURIED TODAY

Robert Jones, who served the the State Department of Agriculture for 18 years as janitor and was known to many visitors to the State Museum as "Uncle Bob," died Sunday at his home at 517 South East Street. Jones was retired with the change of administrations in January, 1936. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 3:30 at the Negro Presbyterian Church. Burial will take place in Mt. Hope Cemetery.

Mooresville N. C
Leader
Oct. 20, 1938

NEG[illegible] PASTOR TAKEN BY DEATH

Rev. John General Murray, in Ministry For 50 Years, Succumbs

Rev. John General Murray D. D., 88, died at his home here Saturday night. Funeral services were held at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday in the Second (colored) Presbyterian church. Dr Murray served for 50 years in the active ministry. He was graduated from Biddle university in 1880, and did his first pastorial work in Mooresville, serving Mooresville and Oakland churches.

For the last 20 years he served New Center and Logan Presbyterian churches at Statesville. For 50 years he served as treasurer of the Yadkin Prebytery and for 40 years he was chairman of the committee on Christian education. He was commissioned seven times to the General Assembly Presbyterian church U. S. A. (Northern Presbyterian church.) He was esteemed by white and colored races. Three daughters, Ora Adams of Mebane, Clarence Dunn of Goldsboro, Eloise Williams of Monclair, N. J., and one son, D. T. Murray, survive.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
October 16, 1938

Well Known Negro Dies In Washington

Funeral services will be held at 1 o'clock this afternoon at St. James A. M. E. church for Guy Warren Young, 44, well known and respected negro waiter and orderly at Grove Park inn, the Langren hotel and Winyah sanatorium for many years. He died in Washington, D. C., Tuesday.

Burial will be in Riverside cemetery.

Young resided here all his life with the exception of the past few years when he was in Washington. Survivors include five children, Alma Young Williams and Helen, Marion, Ada Lee and George Young, all of Asheville; an aunt, Alice Perrin, and a grandson, Sandy Williams, of Washington.

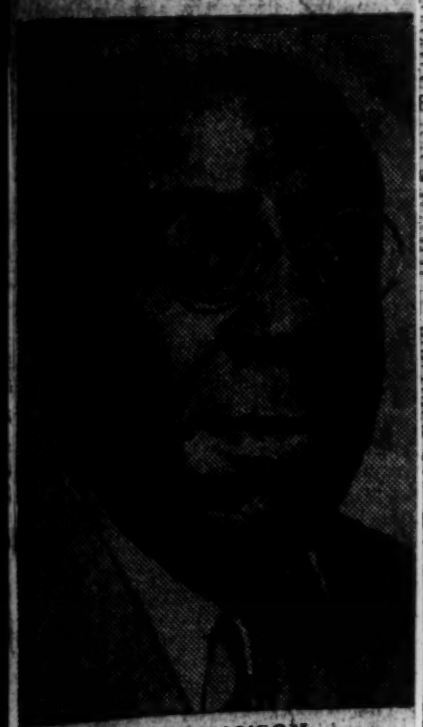
Necrology - 1938

Ohio.

Dave Manson Passes Away In Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30—David McGuffey Manson, for many years a Chicago business man and leader in philanthropy, and in Chicago's youth movements, died here at St. Lukes hospital Saturday at midnight following a lingering illness of several years.

Finding no relief in the Chicago hospitals for his peculiar illness, Mr. Manson came to Cleveland seeking treatment. Just one month ago he entered St. Lukes hospital. The staff found him a very sick man yet thought they might be able to take his case and find a



DAVE MANSON

remedy. Although Mr. Manson had at his command some of the very best medical attention this outstanding hospital provided, their efforts were of no avail. His heart failed and he passed away.

Native Ohioan

Mr Manson was born in Cleveland in 1877. He was a graduate of Hardwell junior high and Central high schools. While working as an elevator boy in the old Atwater building, South Water street (now West Ninth street) and the Superior Viaduct, he studied typewriting and shorthand during his spare time. In this building there was a Mr. Deutsch, who became the general manager of the Ohio Iron and Metal company.

Mr. Deutsch saw in this young man the possibility of a very material part of his firm. He took him into his office as a typist and secretary.

The company moved its offices in 1902 to Chicago. In a very short while Mr. Manson was promoted several times until he became the general traffic manager. This position he held until the depression of 1930.

The company failed as thousands of other concerns did. The company and Mr. Manson lost all. Mr. Manson who at one time was very wealthy, began to fail in health, the result being his complete downfall in finances and health.

He was an outstanding monument to the progress of Chicago business among our group. He was second vice president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company, president of the Appomattox club, chairman of the Wabash Avenue "Y" Boys' Work committee. He at one time made an extensive trip in the central states, studying the boys program and how to deal with them. He was also a trustee of Provident hospital and served on the various boards of many other businesses and other philanthropic organizations.

Wife Died in 1927

Mr. Manson married Miss Eleanor Bassett and lived with her 26 years. She was also very active in social, civic and philanthropic movements. She died in 1927. In 1929 Mr. Manson was compelled to retire and devoted himself to social work which he thoroughly enjoyed.

He loved to work and help others. This was to be his life's work had his health continued. A short time ago he decided to come to Cleveland to join his two sisters and brother and seek medical attention.

Mr. Manson's father, William Manson, died 40 years ago in Cleveland. His mother, Mrs. Lucy Manson Sr., died in 1911. Surviving him are two sisters, Mrs. Osceola Manson Letcher, Miss Lucy Manson, and a brother, George Manson.

Funeral services were held at Boyd's funeral home, 2165 East Eighty-ninth street, Tuesday at 2 p.m. Rev. Dr. J. O. Haithcox officiated. Mr. Manson was a devoted member of St. John A. M. E. church, before going to Chicago. The Manson family resides at 9009 Quincy avenue, Cleveland.

David Manson, Steel Man, Is Dead At 64

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 (ANP)—David Manson, for many years prominent in the business and social life of Chicago, died at Cleveland, Ohio, Sunday morning. Mr. Manson, who was 64, lived in Cleveland before coming to Chicago a quarter of a century ago, and had returned there a month ago after a long illness.

Mr. Manson for 36 years was associated with the Ohio Iron & Steel Co. He started to work for the firm which then had its home office in Cleveland, as an elevator boy, though he was trained as a stenographer. Later, he was promoted to be a stenographer, and finally became traffic manager of the organization, owning 28 per cent of its stock.

He began work at a salary of $10 per week, and when he left, he was earning $10,000 per year. He is reputed to ha sold his stock in the concern for nearly $100,000. The stock crash of 1929 is said to have seriously impaired his fortune, and he lived quietly at the Southway hotel here for some years after the death of his wife, Mrs. Elnora Manson, local composer and social leader. At one time, he was treasurer of the Liberty Life Insurance Co., a trustee of Provident hospital. He had large holdings in Idlewild and active in the development of that resort.

Interment was in Cleveland. Two sisters and a brother, all residing in Cleveland, survive him.

Once $10,000 Year Man Taken by Death

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Necrology — 1938

Oklahoma

Noted Oklahoma Barrister Dies In Muskogee; Member Of Once Famous Law Firm

Black Dispatch

Pioneer Citizen Was County Clerk of Logan County And Outstanding Fraternal Leader

7-23-38

Was State Political Leader

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Robert Emmett Stewart, nationally known lawyer and outstanding citizen of Muskogee passed away, Sunday, July 17, 4 p. m., at Provident Hospital, after an illness of ten days.

Attorney Stewart was born in Breckenridge County Kentucky, October 9, 1863. At an early age he was carried to Evansville, Indiana, by his parents, Henry and Margaret Stewart. His early education was gained by doing such as chopping wood and working in the fields of his family's neighbors. His determination to get things done and his ability to make and keep friends were noticeable at the very early age of nine years, and he was always given the call over the other boys of his age, by grown-ups when tasks involving integrity and responsibility were to be done. These traits characterized his long and useful life and carried him into numerous positions of high trust and honor. Through his own rugged determination he completed the course at the State Normal at Terre Haute, Indiana and finished the law course at Princeton, Indiana, in 1890. He spent two years teaching in Kentucky and Indiana.

In 1892 he came to the Oklahoma Territory, settling in Guthrie. During the staking and claiming of the lands of the Territory, he learned to survey and served two years as surveyor.

His entry into politics was crowned with success in 1894, when he was elected county clerk of Logan County, Oklahoma. In this office he served two terms, this marking the first and only time that a colored man has held this distinction in the state.

It was during his service as county clerk that he met G. W. P. Brown, then a young attorney recently graduated from the University of Michigan. It was little imagined at that time that this association was to become one of the most successful and famous law firms in the entire middle west, regardless of race.

Two years after the organization of the firm of Brown and Stewart, and on November 26 1896, Mr. Stewart married the then Josephine Ware, his present widow. No children were born to this union.

The law firm of Brown and Stewart had just begun to attain success in Guthrie, Oklahoma when upon statehood, the allotment of lands by the United States Government to the (Colored) Freedmen of Indian Territory induced these two wide awake pioneering young barristers to move to Muskogee, Oklahoma, in 1906, where a virgin and lucrative law-practice beckoned.

Black Dispatch

The achievements of the firm of Brown and Stewart are now an integral and important part of the history of the Territory and State of Oklahoma. They were real pioneers, and of the rush practice engendered by the early development of oil, when, almost over night, Freedmen became millionaires, Brown and Stewart received a lion's share.

In 1916, the Brown and Stewart partnership was dissolved, Brown moving to Chicago, Illinois, and Stewart remaining in constant practice in Oklahoma until his last illness.

7-23-38

Mr. Stewart had always been a devout Christian. At his death he had been for many years one of the pillars of St. Phillips Episcopal church, having contributed generously toward its establishment and maintenance.

He enjoyed wide fraternal affiliations throughout the state, having been Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge of the state. At the time of his death he was legal adviser to the Masonic Order throughout the state.

For nearly a half-century he was an outstanding political leader in the state, and his counsel and advice was sought and availed of by President Hoover on a committee to investigate conditions in Haiti, but rejected the appointment on account of the demands of his extensive practice and the management of his extensive holdings and interests.

He was president of the Board of Directors of Provident Hospital; served for years as a member of the Library Board of the City of Muskogee. Also he had served as president and attorney for the Security Life Insurance Company and was active in directing its affairs at the time of his death.

Mr. Stewart was taken ill on Thursday, July 7. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Josephine Stewart; two sisters, Mrs. Ida King of Taft, Okla., and Mrs. Lula Hamilton of Louisville, Ky.; a nephew, Mr. William Dorsey of Taft; a niece, Mrs. Margaret Bullock of Louisville, Ky., and several cousins. Relatives at his bedside were Mr. Emmett Stewart Cunningham of Detroit, Mich. and Mrs. Josephine M. Lee of Topeka, Kansas. A cousin, Mr. Robert Taylor of Springfield, Ill., arrived to attend the funeral.

Funeral services will be held Thursday, July 21, at 1 o'clock p. m. at the City Auditorium. The body will lie in state at St. Phillips church on Wednesday, July 20, from 1 p. m. until 5. Interment will be in Love's Cemetery in Muskogee.

Necrology-1936

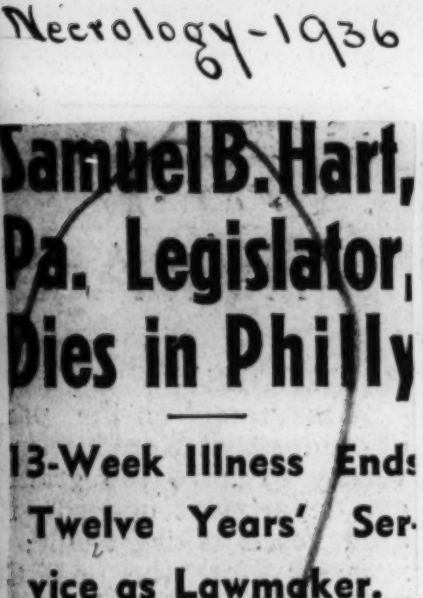
Pennsylvania.

Samuel B. Hart, Pa. Legislator, Dies in Philly

13-Week Illness Ends Twelve Years' Service as Lawmaker.

EXPECTED TO WIN SEVENTH ELECTION

His Career Covered 50 Years in Politics.



SAMUEL B. HART

PHILADELPHIA — Samuel B. Hart, 72, senior colored member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, died at 6:30 a.m. Tuesday in his home 410 S. Van Pelt Street, after an illness of more than thirteen weeks.

The deceased, active in local politics for fifty years, was born here in 1863, son of George R. and Juliata Hart. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Anna Hart; two daughters, Mrs. Dena Jackson and Mrs. Elizabeth Jones; two sons, Wendall and Robert, and seven grand-children.

Six Terms in Legislature

During his twelve years in the State Legislature, Mr. Hart gained among other distinctions the honor of being placed on many important committees. He was the first colored member of the appropriation committee, holding the post for two years. He held the same distinction on the steering committee.

He was one of the organizers of the fight for a colored unit of National Guards, which struggle finally culminated in the passage of the bill in 1934, authorizing two battalions in the State. He also sponsored the bill for the erection of the soldier and sailor monument in Fairmont park.

Served as Committeeman

The deceased was a committeeman of the thirteenth division of the Seventh Ward in which he lived, for two years. He was the first member of his group to be inspector in the bureau of health, which office he held for twelve years. He was also a clerk in the delinquent tax office in city hall for fourteen years.

Mr. Hart represented the sixth Legislative District and shared honors in Harrisburg with:

Marshall Shepard, Hobson Reynolds, Walker K. Jackson, and Homer Brown. It was learned that although he had been slated for a return trip to the august body, a white opponent had also been selected.

Was Spanish War Vet

Mr. Hart enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War. He had been a captain of the Grand Invincibles, the former National Guards; the only inspector in the American Red Cross, from which office he resigned when his true identity was learned. Mr. Hart was also president of the United Republican Workers, member of the Philadelphia Club, the Citizens' Republican Club, and the Elks.

The legislator's body will be placed in state Sunday at the Clarence Allmond undertaking establishment. Interment will be made at Eden Cemetery. Survivors include a wife, the former Anna Rozell, who was at the bedside when Mr. Hart died; two daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Mones and Mrs. Dena Jackson, and two sons, Wendall and Robert C. Hart.

Although he had not been able to attend sessions of the Legislature since July, 1935, Mr. Hart had been an active member of that body for twelve years. He was a member of the appropriations, federal relations, judicial special, military, public health and sanitation committees.

Two of his outstanding measures passed by the Legislature were bills calling for the formation of a Negro unit of the National Guard and the erection of an All Wars Memorial in Fairmount Park to Negro soldiers.

SAMUEL B. HART DIES IN PHILLY

Was Oldest Member of Penn. Legislature

PHILADELPHIA, March 26. — Funeral services will be held in St. Peter Claver's Church here Monday for State Representative Samuel B. Hart, 70, who succumbed to a prolonged illness at his home, 410 South Van Pelt street last Tuesday. Mr. Hart was the oldest member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Acting President Of Knoxville College Dead

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. R. W. McGranahan, acting president of Knoxville College, was buried Thursday afternoon from his home in Beaver, Pa. Dr. McGranahan died early Tuesday morning following a three-week confinement. He was 75 years of age.

Returning from Pittsburgh the latter part of March, Dr. Granahan was stricken with a heart attack. A week ago he was taken to his home in Beaver, accompanied by a special nurse and his wife.

R. W. McGranahan, Head Of Knoxville College, Dies

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (ANS) — The Rev. R. W. McGranahan, acting president of Knoxville college here, died Tuesday night, April 14, in Beaver, Pa. He was 74 years old. He was general secretary of the Negro missions for the Presbyterian church.

Quaker Lodge Head Dies Suddenly

Well Known Fraternal Man And Politician Dies in His Office

PHILADELPHIA — John N. Marquess, exalted ruler of Quaker City Elks Lodge, died suddenly Sunday in his office at the lodge. Marquess is a graduate of Dartmouth College, and played on the football team. He was president for some years at Oklahoma College and active in Republican circles. He seconded Hoover's nomination in 1932. He is survived by his widow and two daughters, one son and a brother.

J. M. MARQUESS, EX-LANGSTON U. HEAD, DIES

Educator and Politician Drops Dead in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA. —(ANS)—John M. Marquess, 54, former president of Langston university, Langston, Okla., and once principal of the Sumner high school in Kansas City, Kas., dropped dead Sunday, May 3, in the office of the Quaker City Elks lodge of which he was exalted ruler.

Mr. Marquess was a nationally known figure in Republican circles having become a power in ward politics here. He seconded the nomination of Herbert Hoover for president at the 1932 national Republican convention held in Chicago. He was sent as delegate at large to the convention from the state of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Marquess had been exalted ruler of the Quaker City lodge for several years and had built it up to be one of the strongest Elks lodges in the country. He was a candidate for grand exalted ruler of the Elks at a national convention of that body.

Ranking Educator, Orator

For many years, Mr. Marquess was one of the most outstanding educators of the country. He was principal of the Sumner high school in Kansas City, Kas., from 1908 to 1916 during which time the school was raised to the highest standards of any high school in the country. His ability as a teacher and administrator was recognized throghout the country. He also was an outstanding orator.

Mr. Marquess left Kansas City, Kas., in 1916 when he was elected president of Langston university which at that time was one of the largest paying jobs available to Negro educators. He remained at Langston until coming here.

Mr. Marquess was the son of a Little Rock doctor. He attended Dartmouth college where he was a star on the football team. He owned considerable real estate here. He was in business here for several years.

Mr. Marquess is survived by his widow, two daughters. a son and a brother.

Mother of Dr. Moton Passes Away At Home Of Daughter In Phil.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Mrs. Ellen Jeter, mother of Dr. Robert R. Moton president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, died at the home of her daughter here on Monday. Her exact age was not definitely known but she was believed to be about 90 years of age and had been in failing health for several years.

The late Mrs. Jeter spent most of her life in Gloucester County, Va., where her family was raised but came here to live with her daughter when her health began to fail.

Besides Dr. Moton, the surviving relatives include Prof. James E. Blanton of South Carolina, who is a half-brother to Dr. Moton, and who is principal of Vorhees Normal School of Denmark, S. C.

Funeral arrangements had not been completed when The Age went to press, but from close friends it was learned that final rites would be

Berta Johnson, Mrs. Emma Jackson and Lindsey Geter all of Philadelphia.

Moten had visited her two weeks before her death.

Her funeral was held this Wednesday. Dr. and Mrs. Moten and their children were in attendance. Other children surviving besides Dr. Moten who is the eldest are Thomas Blanton, Philadelphia, J. E. Blanton, principal of Voorhees Institute, S. C., Mrs.

PHILADELPHIA (ANP) —Mrs. Emily Geter, died mother of Dr. Robert R. Moton, president-emeritus of Tuskegee Institute died here Wednesday of last week. Mrs. Geter had been suffering from a lingering illness for some duration, but her death was unexpected. Dr. and Mrs.

Mother Of Dr Moton Dies In Philadelphia

Dr. Moton's Mother Dies at 84

MRS. EMILY THOMPSON MOTON BLANTON JETER, mother of Dr. R. R. Moton, principal emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, who died last week. For over half a century, she lived near Princetta, but in recent years made her home with two daughters, Mrs. Albert Booker and Mrs. Emma Jackson, at 7167 State Road, Tacony, Philadelphia. Mrs. Jeter, who was thrice married, bore thirteen children, and until a few years ago said she never had a doctor or wanted one. Dr. and Mrs. Moton had visited her two weeks before her death. The funeral was held on Wednesday. Dr. and Mrs. Moton and their children were in attendance. Other children surviving, besides Dr. Moton, who is the eldest, are Thomas Blanton, Pullman Company Welfare worker, Philadelphia; J. E. Blanton, principal of Voorhees Institute, Denmark, S.C.; Mrs. Alberta Booker, Mrs. Emma Jackson and Jindsey Geter, all of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Jeter was born a slave in Amelia County, Va. During her time in Philadelphia (approximately twenty years) she has been an active church worker, being a member of the deacons' and pastors' aid groups of Mt. Zion Baptist Church at Holmesburg. Most of her summers were spent with Dr. Moton at his summer cottage in Capahosic, Va. She owned 365 acres of land and an eighteen-room house in Rice, Va. Mr. Jeter has had twenty-nine grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren.

OCTOGENARIAN DIES

MRS. EMILY JETER,
who died at her late residence in Tacony on Thursday of last week after a short illness. She had reached the ripe age of 85.

Mother Of Dr. RR Moton Dies At Age Of 85

Married Three Times; Moton Son Of First Marriage; Ill 3 Months

Mrs. Emily Jeter, 85, mother of Dr. Robert Russa Moton, former principal of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., died at her residence, 7167 State Rd., Tacony, last Thursday after an illness which had lasted since early in April of this year.

She was a member of Mount Zion Baptist Church, Holmesburg, where funeral services were held yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon. Rev. J. E. W. Dyches, pastor, officiating.

Mrs. Jeter had been thrice married, first to Dr. Moton's father, next to Walter Blanton, and finally to Henry Jeter, all of whom predeceased her.

Surviving, in addition to Dr. Moton, are three sons, J. E. Blanton, principal of Voorhees Industrial School, Denmark, S. C.; Thomas Blanton, 114 north 55th street, welfare agent and investigator for the Pullman Company, with offices in the Reading Terminal, 12th and Market streets; and Linzy Jeter, Federal employee, with headquarters in Kansas City; and two daughters, Mrs. Alberta Booker, with whom she made her home; and Mrs. Emily Jackson, 7228 Haggerman street, Tacony; and several grandchildren.

Dr. Moton had visited his mother a few days before her death, leaving for Washington, D. C., on business of importance. Prof. Blanton had also visited his mother during her illness.

Necrology – 1938

Pennsylvania.

BURIED TUESDAY

The funeral services of A. N. Johnson, veteran newspaper man of Philadelphia, Penn. were held Tuesday April 12, and were attended by his daughter, Mrs. Edith Procope 4354 Cote Brilliante, this city.

The deceased is well known in the newspaper field, having worked with the Pittsburgh Courier, Afro-American and the St. Louis American. He was editor of the American Times Huntington, W. Va. and was founder and first editor of the St. Louis American.

He leaves his widow, Mrs. Maude Johnson, a daughter, Mrs. Edith Procope, two grandchildren, two sisters, Mrs. Maggie King and Mrs. Virginia Cansler of Athens, Tenn., and an abundance of friends in several parts of the country.

Lincoln Dean Victim of Heart Attack

Dr. F. H. Ridgeley Buried From Campus Chapel

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—Dr. Frank H. Ridgley, dean of the Theological Seminary at Lincoln University here, died last week and his funeral was held in the Mary Dod Brown Chapel on the campus on Sunday.

Dean Ridgley suffered a heart attack in his study last week where he had ordered his classes held because of his weak condition. He was rushed to the Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, immediately, where doctors placed him in an oxygen tank. He succumbed Thursday night.

Born August 12, 1874, at Fort Collins, Colorado, Dr. Ridgley graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1900 and from the Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, three years later. He pastored at Franklin, Pa., until 1906 but took leave during the winters of 1904-5 to take advantage of a fellowship in Glasgow Scotland.

BACK TO LINCOLN

Dr. Ridgley was professor of the Old Testament at Lincoln University from 1906 to 1907. He taught at Omaho Theological Seminary from 1917 to 1927 and was then recalled to Lincoln University to teach Hebrew and Greek and to take over the deanship of the Theological Seminary. He received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania; spent two summers in study at Leipsic, Germany; and was honored by Washington and Jefferson College with a doctor of divinity degree.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Christie Ridgley, daughter of the late Dr. George B. Carr, of the chair of English Literature and Homiletics, to whom he was married in 1911. They have four children. His son, Frank, Jr., is a second year student in the school of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.

Necrology – 1938

Rhode Island.

DR. HIGGINS DIES BY ACCIDENT

5-26-38

PROVIDENCE, May 25—Tragedy came suddenly to one of this city's best known professional men when an accident brought almost instant death to Dr. William Higgins. He fell from a high roof and was pronounced dead shortly afterward. A coroner's verdict read "accidental". Dr. Higgins had been a resident of Providence for many years. He was well known and generally liked.

While many rumors were circulated shortly after his death Monday, no basis for any of them could be found. He had been in apparently good spirits before the accident.

The well known man leaves a number of relatives and a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss.

Dr. William H. Higgins Of R. I. Falls To Death

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Dr. William H. Higgins, a practicing physician here for more than 34 years, was fatally injured last Monday when he fell from the fifth floor of the Fletcher Building in which he had offices to the street below.

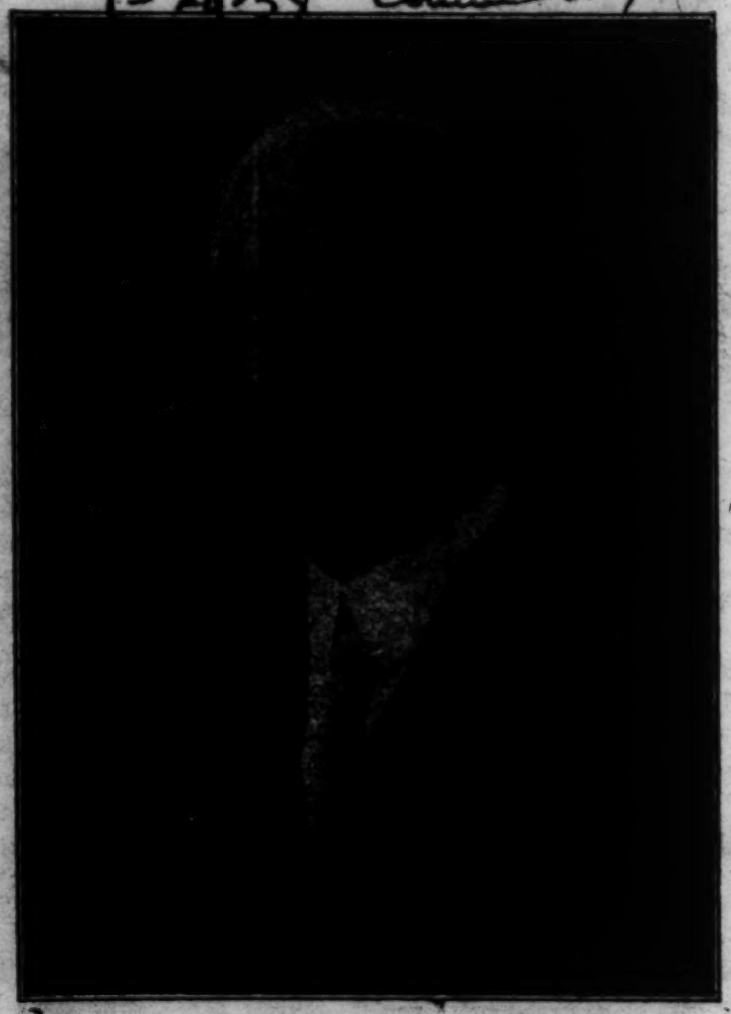
According to friends, Dr. Higgins who was one of the state's most prominent doctors, had been busy packing for a vacation because of ill health when he went to the window and fell to his death.

Necrology - 1938

South Carolina

Passing of Atty. Washington Mourned Over State

Palmetto Leader
1-29-38 Columbia, S.C.



THE LATE ATTY. J. I. WASHINGTON

Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 22.—Simple but impressive, funeral services for the late J. I. Washington, Sr., who entered into eternal rest Jan. 18, 1938, at 9:24 p.m., were held at three o'clock Thursday afternoon, January 20, from First African Baptist church, in which he had served as church clerk and superintendent of the Sunday school for over forty years. The quiet dignity, which he exemplified throughout his life, characterized the brief services. The invocation was asked by Rev. W. F. McBrown, the Scripture lesson the 23rd Psalms, was read by Rev. Robert F. Harrington, R. W. McGirt gave the obituary, and H. G. Fisher spoke briefly of the deceased service to his church. The pastor, Rev. W. W. Warthen delivered the eulogy. Music during the services included two of the late attorney's favorites, "I Surrender All" and "Just As I am," and "Steal Away;" the latter being rendered by the Penn School quartet.

Mr. Washington was born December 20, 1860. His parents were Richard and Catherine Washington. Coming of school age just after the Civil war he entered the public schools of Beaufort and when ready for college attended South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina. Later reading law under General W. J. Whipper, he was admitted to the bar in December 1887. From that time, with the exception of the years that he held political positions under the state and federal governments, he was engaged in the active and successful practice of the law until his retirement in 1934. For heveral years prior to 1902 he was associated with former Congressman Thomas E. Miller, under the firm name of Miller and Washington. In 192 he and his son, Charles E. Washington, formed the law partnership of Washington and Washington, enjoying a successful practic

Many high political positions o honor and trust were held by Mr Washington. For many years h was an associate of General Robert Smalls in politics, servin with him in the Customs Hous and as confidential adviser. I 1886 he was elected to the Stat Legislature from Beaufort county Prior to this he had served a Customs clerk at Beaufort. H also served as special employe of the Treasury Department un der the Special Inspector f o Georgetown, Charleston and Savannah. In 1890 he resigned his seat in the legislature and moved to Charleston to accept appointment as Coastwise Clerk in the Charleston Customs House, which position he held for four years In 1902 he was made Special Deputy Collector for the Port o Beaufort, serving in this capacity for eleven years.

He took an active interest in the civic affairs of his home town serving as chairman of the Citizens' Committee for many years He was largely instrumental, after many years of untiring effort in having the Colored Branch of the City Library established.

In his fraternal affiliations he was loyal and efficient in the discharge of his duties. He was a member of the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star, Grand Attorney for the Odd Fellows, and in 1922 was made Grand Master of the Masons of South Carolina, which he served until declining health forced his retirement in 1934.

In October 1880 Mr. Washington was married to Miss Carrie Kinlaugh, who died in 1885. On June 14, 1890 he was married to Miss Eliza Middleton who survives him.

The deceased bore his long illness with unusual patience, cheerfulness and Christian fortitude.

The universal esteem and respect in which he was held occasioned visits by friends to him from all walks of life, white and colored, during his illness; and the large attendance at the funeral services including city and county officials; the many floral tributes and numerous telegrams from this and other states. Those who gathered to pay their last tribute of respect included: President M. F. Whittaker and Profs. Harry Daniels, George Daniels, W. C. Lewis, W. W. Williams, W. T. Calhoun, Clarence Clinkscale, Chas E. Waterman, Sr., Florella Fordham, of State College; Mrs. Louisa Bing and Mr. Thos. Cohen of Allendale; Miss Helen Middleton, Mrs. Inez Thomas, Martin Middleton, J. S. Johnson, Rev. Charles Levy and Mr. Duncan of Charleston; representatives from Penn School, Mather School; Beaufort Training School, Robert Smalls School; Allendale Co. Training School; and others.

Due to inaccuracies in telegraphic communication, representatives from the Masonic Grand Lodge, Grand Master Stanback and Grand Secretary J. E. Dickson were unavoidably absent, but telegraphed their regrets to the family.

Remains were interred with Masonic honors in Charity cemetery, Beaufort, with the following members of the Craft acting as pallbearers: Dr. M. P. Kennedy, Albert Dingle, Proctor Glover, Phelix Powell, William Mitchell and Edward Roach.

He leaves to mourn his passing a devoted widow, Mrs. Eliza M. Washington; three sons: Thomas W. of Pensacola, Fla.; J. Irwin State College, Orangeburg; Charles E., Beaufort; three daughters: Mrs. Sadye W. Rice, Allendale; Mrs. Adele W. Fleming, Beaufort and Etta M. Washington, Beaufort and an adopted daughter, Mrs Mamie Bryan, Beaufort; fourteen grandchildren; a niece, Ella Crawford, Washington, D. C.; two nephews, Joseph Washington and Fred Moore, New York; other relatives and a host of friends.

"Servant of God well done
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle fought, the victory won
Enter thy Master's joy."

South Carolina U. Grad Dies at 77

Charlotte Observer 3-6-38

BEAUFORT, S.C. (ANP) — Julius I. Washington, 77, who, during Reconstruction Days, was graduated from the University of South Carolina, died at his home here, on Tuesday after a long illness.

He had acquired a large law practice in Beaufort and was highly regarded and respected by white lawyers and citizens.

After his graduation from the university, he taught school at Bluffton. Later he held a position in the customs office at Charleston and after that was a clerk in the Beaufort customs office under Robert Smalls, also of Beaufort; and a U.S. Congressman for fifteen years. He practiced his profession until a year ago when failing health forced his retirement.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
March 12, 1938

WELL-KNOWN FLORENCE NEGRO DOCTOR PASSES

Special to The Observer.

FLORENCE, S. C., March 11.—Funeral rites for Dr. William Francis Holmes, 70, well-known colored physician and outstanding citizen of Florence, who died at his home here at 9 a. m. Wednesday after a few days' illness, were held this morning at Saint John's Episcopal church, conducted by the rector, Rev. W. S. Poynor, and the body was taken to Charleston, his native city, for burial.

Dr. Holmes was a graduate of Avery Normal Institute, and a graduate in law of Claflin university. He taught school in Kingstree and Florence, and was for eighteen years principal of the Wilson High school of this city. He resigned, and entered Howard Medical school, from which he graduated in 1910, and since then has practiced his profession with much success in Florence until his last illness. His services as a citizen and as a physician have been recognized and appreciated by both white and colored citizens. He was president of the N. A. A. C. P. of Florence, and one of its most active members.

VETERAN PASTOR OF S. C. BURIED

TIMMONSVILLE, S. C., Mar. 3 —More than 2,500 persons from all sections of the State, attended the funeral services for the Rev. E. Ham, who was pastor for 42 years of the Bethlehem Baptist church here. When he first came here to take over the charge, an old hall was being used as a place of worship. Through his efforts, the present Baptist church, one of the handsomest churches in the State, was built.

Treasurer for many years of the Pee Dee Baptist Association, he organized the Senior and Junior Choirs of the Church, which alternately and together, sang the funeral music. Members generally, of both the Negro and white races, held him in the highest regard and esteem. All Negro schools here were closed for the funeral, the students attending in a body.

The last rites were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Paul Prince of Cheraw, Moderator of the Pee Dee Baptist Association, who was assisted by many ministers, including the Presidents of Benedict College and Morris College. The total attendance of ministers alone exceeded 100. The impressive ceremonies consumed a period of nearly two hours.

THOMAS E. MILLER.

At the ripe age of 88 years, Hon. Thos. E. Miller passed away at his home in Charleston April 8. Dr. Miller was one of the State's most prominent citizens. His career was one of honor and usefulness. He was the product of other times and more liberal opportunities. Born in Beaufort County during slavery, he, after freedom was graduated from Lincoln University, Chester, Pa. Returning home, he entered politics, being at different times School Commissioner, Representative in the Legislature, Congressman and was a Member of the Constitutional Convention which enacted the present State Constitution.

On the establishment of the State Colored College in 1896, he was elected its first president, which position he occupied for 16 years. In the passing of Dr. Miller, a forceful, useful and honorable life came to journey's end.

Hon. Thos. E. Miller Passes

By Paul R. Webber, Jr.

Charleston, April 10.—Hundreds of friends and relatives of the great statesman and public servant, Honorable Thomas E. Miller gathered at the Zion Presbyterian church, pastored by Rev. J. F. Henderson, to pay their last respects to his remains.

Dean N. C. Nix of State College a friend for 42 years read the obituary. The Rev. Walter Brooks, pastor 19th Street Baptist church Washington, D. C., classmate and friend delivered the eulogy.

Dr. Walter Wright, president of Lincoln University represented the Sons of Lincoln all over this country and abroad. He said that "Lincoln University is proud of her noble son."

Active pallbearers were members of Lincoln University Alumni Honorary pallbearers were his lifelong friends. The State College choral group sang, "I'll Never Turn Back," by R. Nathaniel Dett.

He was laid to rest amidst a blanket of beautiful floral tributes attesting the love and affection of the people to whom he was a great benefactor. Rev. W. H. Scott, pastor of Wallingford Presbyterian church, committed the body to the grave at Magnolia cemetery.

Dr. Thomas Ezekiel Miller, last surviving Negro member of Congress from South Carolina, former member of the State House of Representatives, and former college president and State Senator, died at 1:00 p.m. Friday April 8, at his residence, 78 Radcliffe St. He was 88 years old and had been confined to bed for the last year and a half.

His death marked the passing of one of the most colorful figures in the history of this country. A historical sketch discloses many unique and noteworthy facts. As a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina, he assisted Senator Tillman in untangling the legal knots whereby the Agricultural and Mechanical College (white) was removed from South Carolina University at Columbia to Clemson. While ironing out the legal difficulties surrounding the establishment of Clemson Senator Tillman asked Dr. Miller what was he going to do with the money appropriated under the Morrell Act for a Negro College and his famous reply was, "Why establish a college for Negroes."

Following up this statement, Dr. Miller took a leading part in establishing the State College at Orangeburg, S. C., and was its first president. A post he held for sixteen years. This was while he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1895, which acted to forbid appropriations for denominational colleges. Previously, federal grants for agricultural education had gone to Claflin University. This being a Methodist institution, the funds were cut off, and the new college was established to receive them.

Dr. Miller served as its president until 1911. According to the "Biographical Directory of the American Congress," 1774-1927: "Thomas Ezekiel Miller a Representative from South Carolina; born in Ferrebeville, Beaufort County, S. C., June 17, 1849; attended the public schools in Charleston, S. C. and Hudson, N. Y.; was graduated from Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa. in 1872; member of the State House of Representatives in 1874, 1876 and 1878; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1875, and practiced his profession in Beaufort, S. C.; member of the State Executive Committee 1878-1880; served in the State Senate in 1880; successfully contested as a Republican the election of William Elliott to the fifty-first Congress in 1890; again a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1895; president of the State Colored College in Orangeburg, S. C. 1896-1911 retired and is a resident of Charleston, S. C."

Quoting the Charleston News & Courier, "In 1881, when the legislature was voting on reopening the South Carolina College (now the State University) and the Citadel, opposition developed toward the Citadel. Dr. Miller said afterward that it was his vote that carried the house for the Citadel. At that time, the Negroes usually voted with the better element of the white legislators." (Note: The Citadel at Charleston, is sometimes referred to as the West Point of the South.)

His cosmopolitan spriit caused him to assist all worthy projects and he had great pride in his race which was attested by such acts as are mentioned. When he was State Senator, he introduced a bill to the effect that Negroes teach colored pupils in the public schools of Charleston, S. C. The bill was passed, but not enacted, white teachers continued in the colored schools for nearly 30 years, after which he was assisted by Dr. J. H. Thompson, Rev. C. C Jacobs, Mr. Harleston, [illegible] Johnson, Dr J F. McFall, Rev. Stewart and many of the leading Negro men and women of Charleston, thereby securing from the legislature the enactment which was necessary to place Negro teachers in the Negro schools of Charleston. For this achievement the citizens of Charleston awarded Dr. Miller a silver loving cup.

In 1874, he married Miss Anna Hume of Charleston, who died almost two years ago. Seven children survive: Mrs. M. J. M. Earle, dean of women at South Carolina State College; Dr. J. Hume Miller, Chester, Pa.; Dr. Thomas E. Miller, Charleston; Mrs. M. A Edwards of Atlantic City, N. J.; Mrs. Pansy E. Maxwell of Philadelphia Mrs. Anna M. Cooke of Gary, Ind.; and Mrs. H. C. Miller, Colleton County Agent, Walterboro, S. C. Twelve grandchildren and four great-grandchildren survive. All of his children, except Dr. J. H. Miller were at the bedside when he died. Dr. Miller and his family attended the funeral.

As the oldest graduates of Lincoln University, Dr. Miller, Mr. Archibald Grimke, and Dr. Brooks were to have been entertained last summer by the college at a dinner, but as fate would have it, both Mr. Grimke and Dr. Miller were ill. Mr. Grimke died last September. Now the second member of this trio of pioneers has answered the final call.

Peace be to his ashes and may inspiration be accrued from the memory of his many outstanding feats.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
April 9, 1938

TOM MILLER DIES; WAS IN CONGRESS

Negro Leader Also Served in Assembly and Headed Orangeburg College

Thomas Ezekiel Miller, last surviving negro member of congress from South Carolina, former member of the state house of representatives and former state senator, died at 1 p. m. yesterday at his residence, 78 Radcliffe street. He was eighty-eight years old, and had been confined to bed for the last year and a half.

Miller took a leading part in establishing the State College at Orangeburg, and was its first president, a post he held for sixteen years. This was while he was a member of the constitutional convention of 1895, which acted to forbid appropriations for denominational colleges. Previously, federal grants for agricultural education had gone to Claflin college at Orangeburg. This being a Methodist institution, the funds were cut off, and the new college was established to receive them. Miller served as president until 1911.

In 1881, when the legislature was voting on reopening the South Carolina College (now the state university) and the Citadel, opposition developed toward the Citadel. Miller said afterward that it was his vote that carried the house for the Citadel. At that time, the negroes in the legislature usually voted with the better element of the white legislators.

Thomas Miller was born in Ferrebeville, Beaufort county, June 17 1849, according to the Biographical Directory of the American congress. He attended the public schools in Charleston and Hudson N. Y., and was graduated from Lincoln university, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1872. He was school commissioner of Beaufort county in 1872, and was a member of the state house of representatives in 1874. 1876 and 1878. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1875 and practiced in Beaufort. He was a member of the state executive committee, 1878-1880, and served in the state senate in 1880.

He ran for congress as a Republican against William Elliott and was elected, serving from September 24, 1890, to March 3, 1891. He was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1891, and again served in the state house of representatives in 1894.

About seven years ago, a classmate of Miller's at Lincoln, Archibald Grimke, of Washington, came into possession of a bust which had been stolen from the city hall in Charleston during the War Between the States. He sent the bust to Miller, who brought it in a covered basket to a meeting of city council and, in dignified words, presented it to the mayor and city council.

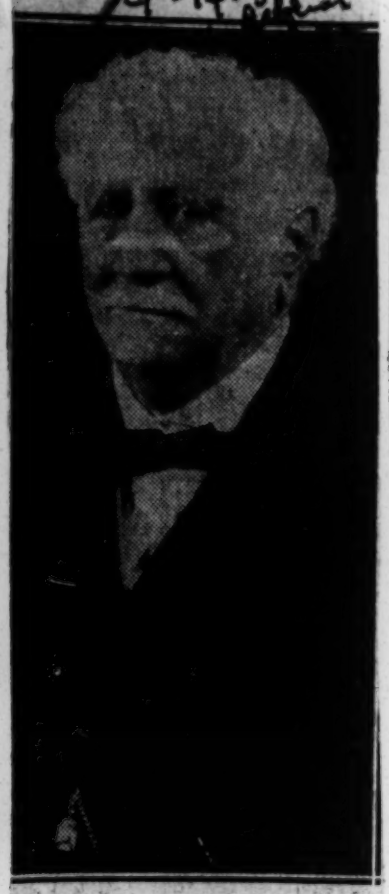
Surviving are his widow; four daughters, Annie M. Cooke, of Gary, Ind., and the wives of M. J. M. Earle, of Orangeburg; M. A. Edwards, of Atlantic City, N. J., and P. E. Maxwell, of Philadelphia, and three sons, Dr. J. H. Miller, of Chester, Pa.; Dr. Thomas E. Miller, Jr., of Charleston, and H. C. Miller, of Walterboro; twelve grandchildren, and four great grandchildren. All his children except Dr. J. H. Miller were at the bedside when he died. Dr. Miller and his family will be present at the funeral.

As the oldest graduates of Lincoln university, Miller, Archibald Grimke and Dr. Brooks were to have been entertained last summer by the college at a dinner, but as fate would have it, both Miller and Grimke both were ill Grimke died last September.

Necrology - 1938

South Carolina.

DEAD AT 89



THOS. E. MILLER

Thos. E. Miller Ex-Legislator, Dies; Was 89

Prominent Reconstruction Era Figure Had Varied Interests

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Thomas E. Miller, former Congressman and survivor of the Reconstruction Days, died here last Thursday. He was 89. Death was attributed to complications due to old age.

He is survived by seven children, including Mrs. Pansy E. Maxwell, wife of Dr. Charles J. Maxwell, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Miller was born in Beaufort County, June 17, 1849, and attended public schools in this city. He was graduated from Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa., in 1872, after being taken North with a Negro regiment following the Civil War.

On his return to this section he was appointed School Commissioner for Beaufort County and was elected a member of the State House of Representatives in 1874, 1876 and 1878. During this time he studied law at the Law School of the State University, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. His was the last class graduated from the school.

In 1874 he married Miss Anna Hume of this city. The couple had nine children, seven of whom are still alive.

Mr. Miller resumed his political career and went to the State Senate in 1880.

Went to Congress

His election as Congressman came in 1890, when as a Republican he successfully ran against William Elliot for election to the Fifty-first Congress. He ran again in 1892 but was counted out by the election board of the state.

The establishment of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Clemson, S. C. was largely due to his efforts. In 1895 he was elected delegate to the Constitutional Convention of the state and assisted Senator Tillman in untangling many of the legal knots that arose.

Helped Organize College

When the Senator casually happened to ask what they should do with the money appropriated under the Morrell Act for a Negro college, Miller suggested establishing one. The move was undertaken immediately but met with considerable opposition from white professors and instructors at the State College at Orangeburg (Claflin). Having become a member of the Lower House again in 1895, Miller continued his fight and finally with the aid of several influential friends, secured the necessary action. However, the move was almost canceled by an attempt to have most of the instructors white people. Miller declared that if such was the case there was no need to establish such an institution. He won his fight and served as president of the college for fifteen years.

He was also instrumental in securing enactment of a law requiring that Negro teachers instruct colored pupils in schools of this city.

Miller lived for several years in Philadelphia, Pa. Funeral services were held Sunday.

Statesman Buried In Charleston

Last of Negro Congressmen From South Carolina

(Special to Journal and Guide)

CHARLESTON, S. C. — Dr. Thomas Ezekiel Miller, 88, eminent statesman and educator, was buried in Magnolia Cemetery here Sunday after funeral services at the Zion Presbyterian Church where hundreds of friends and relatives gathered to pay final tribute to the distinguished public servant who was more than any other person responsible for the development of Negro education in his home state.

He died April 8 at his home, 78 Radcliff Street, after more than a year and a half of serious illness which confined him to his bed.

Dr. Miller achieved in many fields. He was the last surviving Negro member of Congress from South Carolina, was the founder and first president of the South Carolina State College, was formerly a member of the State House of Representatives and the State Senate.

CLASSMATE SPEAK

The Rev. Walter Brooks, D.D., pastor of the 19th Street Baptist Church of Washington, D. C., classmate at Lincoln University and friend of the deceased man, delivered the eulogy at the funeral. The sole surviving member of the class of 1872 at Lincoln, Dr. Brooks praised the life of his deceased classmate.

The obituary was read by Dean N. C. Nix of South Carolina State College. Dr. Walter Wright, president of Lincoln University (Pa.), represented Dr. Miller's alma mater and said: "Lincoln University is proud of her noble son."

Active pallbearers were Lincoln University alumni., Honorary pallbearers were some of his life-long friends. The Rev. S. H. Scott, pastor of the Wallingford Presbyterian Church, committed the body to the grave. The Rev. J. F. Henderson is pastor of the Zion Presbyterian Church where the funeral was held.

Dr. Miller was born in Ferrebeville, Beaufort County, S. C., in 1849. He attended the public schools in Charleston and graduated from Lincoln in 1872. He was a member of the State House of Representatives from 1874 to 1878; was a member of the State Executive Committee from 1878 to 1880; served in the State Senate in 1880. He was elected to the fifty-first Congress in 1890 as a Republican. He became a member of the State Constituitonal Convention in 1896. Dr. Miller became president of the State College in Orangeburg in 1896 and served until 1911 when he retired to live in Charleston.

The noted statesmen was a lawyer and he practiced in Beaufort county for many years.

ESTABLISHES COLLEGE.

His death marked the passing of one of the most colorful figures in the history of this country. A historical sketch discloses many unique and noteworthy facts. As a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of S. C., he assisted Senator Tillman in untangling the legal knots whereby the Agricultural and Mechanical College (white) was removed from South Carolina University at Columbia to Clemson. While ironing out the legal difficulties surrounding the establishment of Clemson, Senator Tillman asked Dr. Miller what was he going to do with the money appropriated under the Morrell Act for a Negro College and his famous reply was "Why, establish a college for Negroes!"

Following up this statement, Dr. Miller took a leading part in establishing the State College at Orangeburg, S. C. and was its first president a post he held for sixteen years. This was while he was a member of the constitutional convention of 1895, which acted to forbid appropriations for denominational colleges. Previously, federal grants for agricultural education had gone to Claflin University. This being a Methodist institution, the funds were cut off, and the new college was established to receive them.

SECURES NEGRO TEACHERS

When he was State Senator, he introduced a bill to the effect that Negroes teach colored pupils in the public schools of Charleston, S. C. The bill was passed, but not enacted, white teachers continued in the colored schools for nearly 30 years, after which he was assisted by Dr. J. H. Thompson, Rev. C. C. Jacobs, Mr. Harleston, Dr. Johnson, Dr. J. F. McFall, Rev. Sterrett and many of the leading Negro men and women of Charleston, thereby securing from the legislature the enactment which was necessary to place Negro teachers in the Negro schools of Charleston. For this achievement the citizens of Charleston awarded Dr. Miller a silver loving cup.

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Charlotte, N. C. Observer
November 23, 1938

NEGRO DOCTOR DIES AT HOME IN SUMTER

Special to The Observer.

SUMTER, S. C., Nov. 22.—Dr. C. W. Birnie, 64, negro physician, died at his home here this morning. He had been ill since May.

He was born in Charleston, but came to Sumter in 1899 and has conducted a large and successful practice and drug store here ever since. He was a former head of the colored South Carolina Medical association and was active in several other colored organizations. For a number of years he was head of the Tolbert Republican forces in this section of the State.

Funeral services will be held at the ngero Episcopal church at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

S. C. Merchant Prince Buried In Orangeburg

John Maxwell's Trade Career Is Unusual

8-13-38

Special to Journal and Guide

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—John M Maxwell, for 34 years a leading merchant of Orangeburg, S. C., was buried here last Thursday, July 28 from Trinity M. E. Church, after thousands, white and colored, had paid their last respects to his bier His body lay in state from 10 a.m to 3 p.m. at the church.

John M. Maxwell had built his business on three things: courtesy, quality, and service. It is estimated that seventy-five per cent of his trade was white.

The grocery business district of the city of Orangeburg moved to Maxwell's corner where he was surrounded by five or six large chain stores. The lively competition between these grocers made his corner the most active in this college city.

OWNED BUILDINGS

He owned the large two-story building in which his business was housed and rented other stores to white merchants. On the second floor, offices were provided for race members of the medical and dental professions as well as storeroom space.

For storage of goods bought at lowest prices he had a large warehouse with railway track siding. He had an uncanny acumen for buying and carried the most complete line of staple and fancy groceries of any grocer in South Carolina.

CHILDREN CARRY ON

John Moreau Maxwell, Jr., succeeds his father as head of the business and is well qualified for the work, having trained under his father since his youth. Others of the children assisting and having had training are Miss Cassandra Maxwell, a recent graduate of the Howard Law School, Miss K. Louise Maxwell, a graduate of Claflin College, Charles Wendell Maxwell, 1938 graduate of the South Carolina State A. and M. College, and Henry Cardoza Maxwell, now attending Claflin College.

Mrs. Maxwell, formerly Miss Kate Cardoza, died in 1931. Mr. Maxwell died suddenly July 25, in Philadelphia, where he had gone to consult his brother, Dr. Charles Wendell Maxwell. Other brothers and sisters surviving are Dr. Andrew D. Maxwell, Paterson, N. J. Henry J. Maxwell, St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. Naomi Edwards, Wilkes Barre, Penna., and Mrs. Ella M Page, Sumter, S. C.

Columbia, S. C. Record
September 7, 1938

N. J. Frederick, Negro Leader, Succumbs Here

Attorney, Former Teacher Dies at Home; Services Planned For Friday

N. J. Frederick, negro attorney of Columbia, died at his home on the 1400 block of Park street at 7:45 this morning after an illness of several months.

Johnson - Bradley undertakers have charge of the body and the funeral will be held Friday, the hour to be announced later. Complete arrangements had not been made this morning.

N. J. Frederick leaves his widow Corrine Carroll, daughter of the late Captain Carroll who died some years ago. He also leaves four children: Dr. Raymond Frederick of Greenwood, Carroll Frederick of Brooklyn, N. Y., Catherine M. Williams of Sumter, and Natalie Frederick of Columbia.

For twenty-five years Frederick practiced his profession as a lawyer here and at other courthouses in the state. He was a leading member of counsel for the defense in the famous Aiken case. Before entering the practice of law, N. J. Frederick served 16 years as principal of Howard school and made an enviable record as an aducator among his people.

Columbia, S. C. State
September 8, 1938

Death Takes N. J. Frederick, Negro Leader

Lawyer, Former Teacher Dies at His Home After Several Months' Illness

N. J. Frederick, well known Negro educator and lawyer, died at his home in the 1400 block of Park street at 7:45 yesterday morning after an illness of several months. The body is at the Johnson-Bradley undertaking establishment and arrangements for the funeral had not been completed last night, but final rites will be held some time Friday.

Frederick leaves his widow, Corrine Carroll, daughter of the late Captain Carroll, who died some years ago. He also leaves four children, Dr. Raymond Frederick of Greenwood, Carroll Frederick of Brooklyn, N. Y., Catherine M. Williams of Sumter and Natalie Frederick of Columbia.

He had practiced law in Richland county as well as in other counties of the state for 25 years and figured prominently in the notorious Aiken case as leading member of the counsel for the defense. For 16 years he was principal of Howard school, a post which he held with distinction. He also edited The Palmetto Leader.

Frederick was a graduate of Claflin university, having finished with honors. Following his graduation he took graduate work at the University of Wisconsin.

He was a native of Orangeburg county and was the son of the Rev. B. G. Frederick.

Frederick was grand attorney for the Knights of Pythias and attorney for the Victory Savings bank and for other business concerns among his people. As a lawyer he had built up a substantial practice and was respected by members of the Richland bar.

In speaking of his death, James H. Hammond, Columbia attorney and business man said yesterday, "We regret very much to learn of the death of N. J. Frederick. I am indeed sorry. Frederick was a fine man and had the respect of the members of the Columbia bar."

Columbia, S. C. Record
September 8, 1938

Frederick Rites Will Be Friday

Funeral services for N. J. Frederick, negro attorney, who died yesterday, will be conducted tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock from the Wesley Methodist Episcopal church, corner Gervais and Barnwell streets, by the Rev. Charles C. Clark, pastor.

He is survived by his widow, Corrine Carroll, daughter of the late Captain Carroll who died some years ago, and four children: Dr Raymond Frederick of Greenwood Carroll Frederick of Brooklyn, N Y., Catheine M. Williams of Sumter and Natalie Frederick of Columbia.

Frederick had practiced law in Richland county and in other counties of the state for 25 years, and he was a member of the counsel for the defense in the famous Aiken case. Before entering the practice of law he served for 16 years as principal of Howard school and made an enviable record as a educator among his people.

A native of Orangeburg, Frederick graduated from Claflin university. He took graduate work at the University of Wisconsin.

He was grand attorney for the Knights of Pythias and the attorney for the Victory Savings bank. His ability was recognized by members of the Richland bar.

NOTED CRIMINAL LAWYER DIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

N. J. Frederick Battled Way to Front in Dixie

By CHARLIE SPEARS

COLUMBIA, S. C. Sept. 14—N J. Frederick, widely known South Carolina criminal lawyer died at his home at 1402 Park street at last week. He had been in ill health for several months, but his death was unexpected.

He was the leading member of the counsel for the defense in the notorious Aiken County case of a few years ago when a deputy sheriff was killed by a member of a colored Aiken family. The entire family were arrested and placed on trial for their lives. Feeling ran high during the entire trial and threats of lynching were openly heard on the streets of the city.

At that time Coleman Livingston "Cole" Blease, widely known South Carolina politician and lawyer of Newberry, was United States Senator, and released a statement through the press that he was willing to leave Washington and come to Aiken to assist in the prosecution of the defendants.

But Frederick was a South Carolinian to his fingertips, and stated "God has made men that could whip me, but he has never made a man that I am afraid of." And in this hostile atmosphere he fought for the defendants day after day, several of them were acquitted, one of them being a young married woman in a state of pregnancy.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Funeral services were held on Thursday at Trinity AME Church for Arthur W. Herndon, Sr., president and general manager of the Southern Candy Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Herndon's company founded thirty-three years ago, gives jobs to a number of boys and girls. His widow, Mrs. J. Herndon, has direct sales in North and South Carolina and Georgia. A. W. Herndon, Jr., who had just entered Hampton, is another survivor.

Two Ministers Speak

The Rev. S. H. Lewis, former pastor of Trinity officiated, assisted by the local pastor, the Rev. T H. Addison. The honorary pall bearers were B. B. Craig, G. Bolden, C. B. Morrison, N. Whitmire, Oscar Peake, and J. B. Walker.

The active pall bearers were Archie McJempsey, James Blackman, Lewis Chestnut, Issiach Hicks, W. C. Bunch and Austin Napoleon, Trinity trustees. Flower bearers were Mesdames A. B McWhirter, Lulu Hampton, St Lawrence Reid, Mary Davis, Nettie Wilburn, Viola Young and Miss Elizabeth Smith.

Columbia, S. C. State
September 27, 1938

Waverley Negro Teacher Dies

William A. Perry, Head of School Here, Passes at Veterans' Hospital

William Augustine Perry, 56, principal of Waverley school and director of student teaching and observation in Allen university, died in the Veterans' hospital at 1 o'clock Monday morning after undergoing an operation. He was a member of St. Luke's Episcopal church.

Principal Perry was born in Tarboro, N. C., in 1883. His father was the Rev. John William Perry, an Episcopal minister, and his mother was Mary Eliza (Pettipher) Perry.

He was educated in St. Luke's Episcopal school, St. Augustine college, Raleigh, N. C.; also in Hopkins grammar school, New Haven, Conn., Yale university from which he received his A. B. in 1907, and at Harvard university, from which he received his master's in education. He held several principalships and taught in summer schools in Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. Before coming to Columbia in the summer of 1928 to accept the principalship of Waverly school, Negro unit in the Columbia school system, Perry had been serving as principal of the Negro high school in Brunswick, Ga., for 12 years.

He lived in Columbia ten years and made many friends among white people as well as his own race. He leaves a widow and three children.

In connection with his duties as principal of Waverley school Professor Perry taught classes twice a week at Allen university in observation and practice teaching and had the general direction of Allen's seniors who used the classes at Waverly as an educational lab for observation and practice teaching.

York, S. C., Yorkville Enquirer
November 11, 1938

Elliott Avery, who died of pneumonia, the first of this week, at his home in Fort Mill, had been principal of the negro school there for the last 17 years. He was recognized as a good schoolman by the county superintendent and his home community. The funeral was held in the auditorium of the George Fish school, at Fort Mill. He was 55 years old.

Necrology - 1938

Tennessee

GEO. WHITE'S WIDOW DIES IN CHATTANOOGA

2-12-38

93-Year-Old Woman's Husband Was Legislator in Louisiana During Reconstruction Days.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 10—(Special by Jasper T. Duncan) — The widow of George W. White, Louisiana legislator during the days of the reconstruction, was buried here February second.

She was Mrs. Victoria White, who had been a resident here for more than 65 years. She was employed for 30 years by the Miller Brothers department store, from which she retired several months ago on pension.

Death came from a heart attack suddenly to the aged woman, who last fall celebrated her eighty-ninth birthday at the home of her niece Mrs. Cecil Mitchell.

Funeral services were held on Wednesday from Warren Chapel A. M. E. church, the Rev. M. C. Griffin officiating. She had been a member of this church for 60 years.

DR. NESBITT LAID TO REST

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—Funeral services for the late Dr. E. Nesbitt, veteran physician of Memphis, and specialist in the treatment of social diseases who died Sunday, February 27th, at his residence at [illegible] Avenue, were held from Metropolitan Baptist Church, Tuesday afternoon at 3 p. m., Rev. S. A. Owen, pastor, officiated.

Among the members of the medical and dental and other professions who turned out to pay homage to their fallen associate and serve as pallbearers were the the following:

Active pallbearers, Drs. E. W. Irwing, O. B. Braithwaite, C. M. Toulhac, J. J. Raines, Attorney W. I. Bentley and Prof. L. E. Brown; honorary, Bishop E T. Demby, Dr. R. L. Adams, Jr., J. E. Walker Mrs. L. M. McCoy., C. H. Shelby Prof. Edward Jones, S. M. Smith W. E. Washburn, Maceo Walker A. W. Willis, W. O. Speight, J. B. Martin, B. F. McCleave, N. M. Watson. A. N. Kittrell, W. S. Martin, J. C. Hairston, and A. Rivers.

Dr Nesbitt, a Meharry graduate, became strickened with a heart ailment several months ago, and altho he rallied at irregular intervals hopes of his recovery were despaired of during the last few weeks of his illness.

His wide practice in the treatment of social diseases over a period of many years made him an authority on the subject. He was also an ardent church worker at Metropolitan Baptist Church.

Father E. M. Wright

Former Episcopal Pastor, Dies

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—Father E. M. M. Wright, former pastor of Emmanuel Episcopal Church of this city and one of the most beloved Episcopal rectors that Memphis has ever known, "passed away peacefully" at the Bishop Clarkson's Memorial Hospital, Omaha Nebraska Saturday afternoon at 4 p. m., according to word received by the Memphis WORLD.

The [illegible] had been seriously ill for several weeks but hopes were not despaired of until a few days before his passing.

His daughter, Mrs. Lewis Twigg of Memphis made a hurried trip to Omaha Thursday evening, arriving in the city time to be recognized by Father. Mrs. Wright, devoted widow, had been by his side since his illness.

Father Wright pastored Emmanuel Episcopal Church seven years. During his leadership many young people became connected with the church. Because of his congenial attitude, his keen sense of civic responsibility in his community, Father Wright was influential in bringing Emmanuel in touch with the broader aspect of community life.

He will long be remembered as chaplain of the Autress Russell Post Number 27, American Legion. This organization held him in the highest esteem. Father Wright, at the time he left Memphis, was an active member of Alpha Delta Lambda Chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

He was a frequent contributor of articles to the Memphis World. His articles, because they were replete with striking bits of philosophy upon the moral and spiritual welfare of mankind, were always widely read.

Leaving Memphis in 1936, Father Wright went to Oklahoma where he pastored St. Phillips at Muskogee, and St. Thomas at Tulsa, Oklahoma. During the month of December, 1937, Father Wright took up pastorate at St. Phillips Episcopal Church at Omaha, Nebraska. He arrived in the Ak-Sar-Ben City at a time when the church awaited anxiously his arrival to give impetus to a heavy holiday calendar of activities. From the day he arrived in Omaha the Father Wright became an integral part of that city which is heavily populated with Episcopal constituents.

He is the second pastor of St. Phillips, Omaha to pass within the period of seven years. The late Father John Williams, who pastored St. Phillips for many years was regarded as one of the fathers of Omaha. His death, in 1932 was an occasion for city-wide recogni-[illegible]

Mrs. Nettie Napier Dies At Age Of 75

NASHVILLE, Tenn. —(SNS)— Mrs. Nettie Langston Napier, 75, a past president of the National Association of Colored Women, died here Tuesday in Hubbard hospital after six weeks of illness.

She was the wife of J. C. Napier Nashville banker, who is also member of the trustee boards of Fisk and Howard universities, and a former registrar of the United States Treasury.

Recognized as one of the foremost women leaders in America Mrs. Napier was known for her interest in education and club work She was president and founder of the society for the preservation of the Frederick Douglass Home in Washington, honorary president of the Congenial club, and secretary of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Napier was the daughter of the late John M. Langston, a representative to Congress from Virginia.

10-3-38

Mr. and Mrs. Napier would have observed their 60th wedding anniversary October 4.

She attended Oberlin college, located in the Ohio town of that name where she was born. Incidentally, four generations of Langstons have received their education at Oberlin.

Among surviving relatives are A E. Langston, St. Louis educator, and Carroll N. Langston, Chicago attorney, nephews.

years old her family moved to Washington, D. C., where her father was already pursuing his noted career. She entered Howard university where she spent only one year, returning to Oberlin to complete her education.

Did Civic Work

Early in her young womanhood she married J. C. Napier of Nashville and became what can be easily said its most outstanding race woman. She gave constant attention to social duties that commanded her attention and was an efficient and consistent worker in

MRS. NETTIE L. NAPIER

enterprises connected with the Congregational church of her city. She interested herself in matters of education, never failing to aid by advice and substantial support persons seeking situations as students of Fisk university and other schools.

Mrs. Napier possessed an accomplished musical education, with a deep, rich contralto voice of great power and frequently took part in musical entertainments of public and general interest.

Aided Red Cross

During the Red Cross campaign in Nashville, Mrs. Napier was chosen chairman of a committee of Race women invited by the whites of the city to cooperate with them for Red Cross work. Not only was this work carried out during the entire time of the World war, but other phases of war work were creditably done with Mrs. Napier

DEATH TAKES MRS. NETTIE L. NAPIER IN NASHVILLE

10-8-38

By REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 30—Mrs. Nettie Langston Napier, daughter of the late Congressman John M. Langston of Virginia, and wife of Hon. J. C. Napier, former register of the U. S. treasury, died here Tuesday in Hubbard hospital.

She entered the hospital four weeks ago after a prolonged illness which kept her under a physician's care at her home, 120 North Fifteenth avenue, for the past three years. She passed away under an oxygen tent.

Mrs. Napier was christened Nettie DeElla Langston. She was born in the historic educational center, Oberlin, Ohio. When she was nine

as the leader.

Although Mrs. Napier, along with other women, was instrumental in bringing the National Association of Colored Women to Nashville in 1897, it was not until the meeting in Buffalo in 1901 that she became an active member. In this meeting she appeared on the program, her subject being "Woman's Domain." The subject of home-making had always been first and foremost with her. Afterwards when speaking to a friend concerning this paper, she laughingly said, "I put woman in the home and let her stay there."

Heads Association

Since the Buffalo meeting Mrs. Napier attended every meeting of the National Association of Colored Women and served on some of the most important committees of the organization. On the death of Mary B. Talbert, who was president of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical association, Mrs. Napier became president of the association and it was in this capacity that she was most keenly felt. Through her efforts the Douglass home at Anacostia, Washington, D. C., has become the shrine it was intended to be.

Mr. Napier accompanied her at every meeting of the association. On their return from Fort Worth, Texas last summer the car in which they traveled, accompanied by friends, was struck and both Mr. and Mrs. Napier were injured, he receiving the worse injury, but it was believed that neither was fatally hurt.

Mrs. Napier has labored unceasingly for the growth of the fund for the Frederick Douglass Home and the clubs of Tennessee have rallied to her wonderfully well, as have the clubs of other states. It will be her work for the Douglass Home for which she will be longest remembered for it has been most exceptional.

Mrs. Nettie L. Napier Dies In Nashville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Mrs. Nettie Langston Napier, wife of Jas. C. Napier, former U.S. Registrar of the Treasury Department, died here Wednesday following an illness of three months.

The late Mrs. Napier was the daughter of the late Congressman John M. Langston who represented the State of Virginia in the 51st Congress, and was also United States Minister to Haiti and vice president of Howard University.

Funeral services were held Friday.

Mrs. J. C. Napier Dies; Last Rites Friday Afternoon

Notable Woman Was Wife Of Hon. J. C. Napier, Cashier Citizens Savings Bank; Pair Had Been Married Almost 60 Yrs.

Mrs. J. C. Napier, the wife of Hon. J. C. Napier, cashier of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, passed away in the Hubbard Hospital at 10:25 Tuesday night. News of her death spread throughout the city and was wired to intimate friends throughout the city and United States. Her passing was not unexpected, due to the fact that she had been hovering between life and death for the past several weeks. Mrs. Napier had been confined to the hospital for more than several weeks under the care of the best physicians and nurses that Nashville could afford. The latter part of last week it was thought that she was improving, because she was responding so rapidly to the treatments, but Monday morning she took a turn for the worse and continued to sink rapidly, passing at 10:25 Tuesday night. The hospital was grief-stricken, the intimate friends and relatives took it very hard. Messages were sent to relatives in Chicago, Washington, Massachusetts and Cuba.

Mrs. Napier before her marriage, was Miss Nettie Langston. She was the daughter of the late John M. Langston, who at one time was a member of Congress from Virginia, a former register of the U. S. Treasury, a former Minister to Haiti and former member of the faculty back in the early days when Howard was first organized. Mr. and Mrs. Napier would have been married sixty years had she lived until October second. Practically all of that time has been spent in Nashville except the term that he served as Register of the U. S. Treasury when they lived in Washington.

The deceased was a member of several clubs in this city. She was prominently connected with the Phyllis Wheatley Home, the Bethlehem Center, a member of Howard Congregational Church and identified with the religious and civic movements here in Nashville for more than half a century. The remains lay in state at the Napier residence, 120 15th Avenue, North, from Wednesday until Friday and were reviewed by an almost continuous procession of friends of the noted woman.

The last rites for Mrs. Napier were set for Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock to be held from Howard Congregational Church on 12th Avenue, North, of which she was a faithful member for many years.

The ministers chosen to conduct the funeral services were: her pastor, Rev. Richard E. Ewing, Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, Rev. Henry Allen Boyd and Rev. W. S. Ellington.

Mrs. Napier is survived by her devoted husband, two nephews, John Mercer Langston of St. Louis, Mo., Carrol Napier Langston of Chicago; a grand-nephew, Carroll Napier Langston, a student at the University of Michigan; two nieces, Nettie Langston Lee and Nettie Langston Harlan of Washington D. C.; nephew, Dr. J. A. Napier of Nashville; nieces, Miss Ida Napier Lawson of Hartford, Conn., Mrs. Willie Napier Gomez of Havana, Cuba, and Miss G. Beatrice Napier of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Active pallbearers for the funeral are, Dr. J. A. Napier, C. N. Langston, E. L. Price, M. G. Ferguson, E. S. Headen, Prof. C. E. Van Horne and Prof. N. S. Holliday.

All members of the Board of Directors of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company and trustees and directors of the Colored Y. M. C. A. were named as honorary pallbearers.

Mrs. Napier Dies; Wed 60 Years

Cut Her Engagement Ring in Kelly Miller's Window

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Mrs. J. C. Napier, wife of a retired banker and former register of the U.S. Treasury, died here Tuesday.

Her husband, 93, and an adopted daughter survive.

Mrs. Napier, the daughter of onetime Congressman John M. Langston, was married sixty years ago in Washington.

Cut Her Ring

The old Langston home, just off Howard University campus, is occupied by Dean Kelly Miller and his family.

In Mrs. Napier's old room there is engraved on a window pane the engagement ring and the date of her betrothal.

Necrology - 1938

Texas.

EDUCATORS PAY FINAL TRIBUTE TO L. C. ANDERSON

Last Rites Held for Former Principal of Prairie View State College—Was Noted Educator.

By KELLEY E. BOLDEN

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 20—More than 2,000 friends, admirers and former co-workers, of both races and in every walk of life, gathered in Ebenezer Baptist Church in Austin, Tex., Monday, January 10th to pay their last respects to Prof. L. C. Anderson, 85-year-old Texas educator, third principal of Prairie View State College and retired principal of Anderson High School of Austin. The passing of that eminent gentleman marked the passing of one of the most colourful figures in the history of the education of the Texas Negro. The Rev. J. C. Lott, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist officiated at the funeral services.

Born a Slave

Prof. Anderson was born of slave parents in Fayette County, Tennessee in 1853. He received his early education in the public schools of Memphis of his native state, later attending and completing his college work at Fisk University. In his early youth he entered into professional life as a teacher in a rural school in San Francis County in Arkansas in 1872. After completing his educational course in Fisk in 1880 Prof. Anderson came to Austin, Texas where he later was called to the principalship of a Texas school in Chapel Hill. During these times Prairie View State College was established with the late Prof. L. W. Minor serving as principal. At the death of Prof. Minor, Prof. E. H. Anderson, brother to the deceased, was called to the principalship of the growing future State Institution for the education of the Texas Negro youths. At the death of this brother Prof. L. C. Anderson was called to the seat of the Principalship of Prairie View by Gov. O. M. Roberts. Under his able leadership the State Institution made such rapid progress as to attract national attention. It is said that the able educator laid the foundation for a greater Prairie View during his administration. He resigned his position as principal of Prairie View and was elected principal of the Negro High School in Austin, Texas, in 1896.

Identified With Every Great Education Movement for Texas Negro.

Prof. L. C. Anderson faithfully performed his duties as principal of Anderson High School, an institution bearing the name of its promoter, E. H. Anderson, brother to the deceased, up until the time he was forced to resign because of failing health.

Aside from serving as principal of Prairie View College and Anderson High school the distinguished educator has been identified with every great educational movement in the state of Texas dedicated to the advancement of the Negro. He assisted in organizing the first Summer Normal in the state in 1881, was named or elected the first president of the Colored State Teachers' Association in 1884 and served until 1888. Prof. Anderson with the assistance of other noted Texas educators drew up the plans and organized this Association now with a membership of more than 1,000 Negro Teachers in the city. He further organized the State School of Methods for Colored in 1893.

Anderson Hall, a towering mass of stupendous masonry rising from the campus of Prairie View College, and dedicated in 1933, in the presence of the deceased, stands as a fitting monument to the memory of such a noted character.

Prof. L. C. Anderson is survived by his wife, Mrs. L. C. Anderson, who faithfully served him as a wife and who inspired him on to

"To show our gratitude for what our friend here has done I shall carry a resolution to the School Board tonight stating that in the future Anderson High School shall be called L. C. Anderson High School." Signed E. A. Murcherson, (white), President of the Board of Trustees, Austin Public Schools.

In every town, all over the country, in various college and universities some of L. C. Anderson's teachings are being carried on today. He was honest, trustworthy, dependable and competent and was a Christian gentleman—A. N. McCallum, Superintendent of the Austin Public Schools.

He was a steady and outstanding character; a race builder; and was righteous and true to every trust—Prof. J. D. Martin, Superintendent of Texas D. D. and B. Institute for Negroes.

Education has lost a great leader.—F. J. Sutton, Principal High School, San Antonio, Tex.

It took a very genteel man, very intelligent and very active to do the work that Prof. Anderson did at Prairie View College.—R. E. Bledsoe, Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas.

His work as an educator will live throughout the ages.—O. J. Thomas, President of the Colored State Teachers Association.

A great believer in Fisk and its principles has passed.—Andrew J. Allison, Fisk U., Nashville, Tenn.

The race and State are poorer because of the passing of Prof. Anderson.—W. L. Davis, Houston, Tex.

Prof. Anderson was a worthy Son of Fisk; stood in the front row of his profession in Texas and contributed much towards the education of the Texas Youth.—H. T. Davis, West District School, Galveston, Texas.

We the Texas Educators are indebted to all great men like Prof. Anderson who laid the foundation in the state.—Walter Johnson Mason, Galveston.

His life has been an inspiration to the young manhood of Texas for more than a half century.—Principals of the Dallas Public Schools, Dallas, Texas.

Prof. Anderson was an unusual character and rendered a great public service. We of Austin regret the loss of this emminent gentleman.—W. H. Fuller.

Prof. Anderson was a great character. He is worthy to bear the title Professor and was a true representative of that group known to all as "Educators."—John R. Gibson, Retired Principal Central Hi School, Galveston, Texas.

The Fuller Funeral Home took charge of the body of Prof. L. C. Anderson and interment was in Oakwood cemetery under the auspices of Mt. Bonnell Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M.

Bishop Closes for Funeral of Its ex-Prexy

4-9-38

MARSHALL, Texas — Dr. Charles H. Maxson, president emeritus and former president of Bishop College of Marshall, died her last Monday at his home following several weeks of illness and the death of his wife here six weeks ago.

Dr. Maxson was born in West Newton, Ohio, in 1860, and came to Marshall about thirty years ago. He was the fifth president of Bishop College and served in that capacity from 1907 to 1927. He retired several years ago and the family moved to East Marshall, where he had since lived. In respect to the deceased, Bishop College closed its session last Tuesday and students were permitted to attend the funeral.

Wife Of C. M. E. Prelate Dies

Mrs. J. W. McKinney Succumbs to Fatal Illness

SHERMAN, Texas—Mrs. J. W. McKinney, wife of Bishop J. W. McKinney of the CME church, died here on May 15th. Funeral services were held the following week at the CME church. Bishop McKinney was at the General Conference, and was called to her bedside just before she passed.

She was a faithful worker in the CME church and was known throughout the connection because she assisted the Bishop, serving as his private secretary. Words of condolence were received from all parts of the country.

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Virginia
6

Rites Held For James O. West

Won Democratic Primary Vote For Virginians

(Editorial, Page 8)

Staff Correspondence

RICHMOND, Va. — Funeral services for James O. West, Sr., pioneer in the successful effort to remove Democratic primary barriers to Negroes and prominent Richmond businessman, who for more than 20 years served as superintendent of the Richmond district of the Southern Aid Society of Virginia and was a member of its board of directors, were held here Wednesday at the Ebenezer Baptist Church.

Mr. West's death occurred at his home, 215 East Leigh Street, Sunday morning, and followed a previous illness of nine weeks. He had apparently recovered and had returned to his duties May 31, but was again suddenly stricken, his death occuring at 10:15 a. m.

Dr. E. E. Smith, pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, officiated at the final rites.

KNOWN AS LEADER

Mr. West, who was widely known as a churchman, civic and political leader, was one of the most successful businessmen in the city.

Early in his twenties he became a member of the firm of West and Smith, which engaged in the paperhanging and interior decorating business. The partnership was dissolved in 1908 when Mr. West entered the services of the Southern Aid Society as an agent.

Successive promotions made him inspector, superintendent of the Richmond district, member of the board of directors, and home office manager. The last two positions he held at the time of his death.

BORN IN HANOVER

Born in Hanover County, Va., he received his education in the public schools of Richmond. He was a charter member of the Theban Beneficial Club, which was organized thirty-five years ago. He served two terms as president. He was also an active member of the Ebenezer Baptist Church and has served the fashionable Richmond church in several responsible positions.

Mr. West's death recalls the famous Virginia Democratic Primary case in which he was the plaintiff. The suit was brought by Mr. West against A. C. Bliley and others, judges of election for their failure to permit him to vote in the Democratic primary.

headed by Wilmer L. O. Flahetry won the first round in the contest when Judge Crump, sitting in the Law and Equity Court of Richmond, denied the petitioner a writ of mandamus to compel the judges of election to allow him to vote.

Following his defeat in the local court, Mr. West filed suit in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia. He was represented by Attorneys Alfred E. Cohen and the late Joseph R. Pollard, while Attorneys L. O. Flaherty, Leon M. Bazile and M. J. Fulton appeared for the defendant election judges.

The case was decided by Mr. Justice Croner on June 5, 1929, in favor of Mr. West. The Groner decision was confirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeal, which met in Asheville, N. C., June, 1930.

This decision established for all time the right of Negroes to vote in Democratic primaries, which are equivalent to elections in virtually one-party Virginia. Mr. West was awarded nominal damages of $5.

The five-dollar gold piece representing his victory was worn by him as a watch fob until his death. He also took a leading part in the legal battle which led to the decision of the United States Courts invalidating the Woody Residential Segregation Ordinance here.

He was past master of Perfect Ashler Lodge, A. F. and A. M., which performed the Masonic rites at the grave Wednesday afternoon.

In addition to supervising the work of the large staff of the company's home office, he had the additional responsibility of giving preliminary training to scores of young men and women, who have been assigned to other divisions, districts, and agencies of the company.

SURVIVED BY WIDOW, SON

He is survived, in addition to his widow, Mrs. Cynthia West, by one son, James O. West, Jr., a divinity student at the Bishop Payne Divinity School, Petersburg; five sisters, thirteen nieces, and three nephews.

Birmingham, Ala. News

July 7, 1938

Dr. R. E. Blackwell, Head Of Randolph-Macon, Passes

ATLANTA—(AP)—Dr. R. E. Blackwell, 84, president of Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va., and former president of the Southern Association of Colleges, died in a hospital here early today.

Dr. Blackwell was born at Warrenton, Va., Nov. 14, 1854, and was one of the oldest college presidents in the United States. He taught English to four generations at Randolph-Macon, a school where he spent the greater part of his life starting as a student at 13.

He was elected vice president in 1900 and in 1902 was chosen president.

Dr. Blackwell was chairman of the Virginia Interracial Commission and at one time headed the Association of Virginia Colleges and the Southern Methodist Association of Colleges.

He was a member of the joint commission on unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was serving as a lay delegate to the church's general conference at Birmingham, Ala., when taken ill and removed to the hospital in Atlanta several weeks ago.

A daughter, Mrs. J. F. Messick of Atlanta, survives.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch

October 6, 1938

Old Albemarle Negro Teacher Dies After Lifetime of Service

CHARLOTTESVILLE—Egbert Terry, 83, oldest Negro Mason in the State and for 64 years a teacher in the public schools of Virginia, died Tuesday at his home in this city. Funeral rites, held at 3:30 P. M. yesterday from the Abbott Funeral Home, were attended largely by white and Negro.

On September 23, 1872, Terry, then 17 years of age, began his career as a public school teacher. After five years in the classroom, he was joined by his wife, Margaret. The two taught an aggregate 122 years, both retiring in the spring of 1936.

Virginia's public school system was only two years old when Terry began his unusual career. He taught under every State superintendent of public instruction in Virginia, and likewise under every superintendent in Albemarle County.

Born a Freeman

He was born a free child in Charlottesville in slavery days. His wife was born a slave. He was taught to read and write as a child, which was a violation of the law in Virginia and other Southern States. So eager was this youth's thirst for knowledge that he and his teacher met secretly in the basement of her home, where the adventurous boy soon mastered the intricacies of the three "R's." When his preliminary training period was finished, he attended Wayland Seminary in Washington, now Virginia Union University at Richmond, and was one of its oldest alumni.

Terry was one of the first Negro teachers in the State. For a number of years after he began teaching, some of the Negro schools were taught by white teachers. Of the 87 schools in Albemarle at that time, 51 were log, 30 were frame buildings, and six were of brick. Several of the early schools were equipped with split logs or slabs, without backs, for seats.

Taught Large Classes

For a number of years, Terry taught classes ranging from 50 to 75 pupils. In his early days he had pupils much older than himself in his classes.

Out of their small salaries, Terry and his wife managed to live and educate their son and daughter, each of whom studied at Petersburg. Their son is a well-known mechanic here, and their daughter, who married Dr. R. W. Lomax of Lynchburg, was a successful teacher. Three of her children now are teaching in Virginia.

Terry had been a member of the Jefferson Masonic Lodge, No. 20, A. F. and A. M., for 59 years. He was past master of the local lodge, and for a long time served as district deputy grand master, in which capacity he attended many of the grand lodge meetings in the State. At the grand lodge meeting, held in Petersburg September 20 of this year, Terry was given a gold badge for having completed 50 years of continuous service in the order.

On May 1 of last year the new school building at Ivy, named in honor of Terry and his wife, was dedicated. The program on that occasion was sponsored by 50 Negro teachers of the county. The address of welcome was delivered by Mary Buchanan of Crozet, who has taught 47 sessions in the Albemarle schools.

White Citizens Are Pallbearers

The remains of Mrs. Alice Jones are shown being borne into the Second Baptist Church, Richmond, by a group of prominent white citizens who served as active and honorary pallbearers at her funeral services. Mrs. Jones served some of the city's most prominent white families for 34 years. (Journal and Guide Photo).

Pallbearers For Mrs. Jones Are White

Dr. Joseph T. Hill Delivers Eulogy To Rare Spectacle

RICHMOND, Va.—The late Mrs. Alice Jones of West Clay Street was buried from the second Baptist Church, with the Rev. Joseph T. Hill, pastor, officiating, Wednesday, October 26. All of the pallbearers, honorary and active were white friends of the deceased whom she served as maid at the Hanover apartments for the past 34 years.

The services opened as the choir sang "Abide With Me" which was followed by devotionals conducted by the pastor. The obituary was read after which the Rev. S. C. Burrell, secretary of the Colored YMCA made remarks.

Joseph Matthews, leader of the Sabbath Glee Club of which the husband of the deceased is a member, rendered a solo.

Rev. Mr. Hill selected as the text for his funeral oration: "For I know that thou will bring me unto death."

Mrs. Jones died October 24, at her residence, 115 Clay Street, after a long illness. She is survived by her husband, John Jones; three sisters-in-law, Mrs. Mary Green, Mrs. Betty Flemming and Mrs. Emma Ware of New York City; three brothers-in-law, Joseph Gayles, Christopher Johnson, and Dr. Jordan Jones of Philadelphia; also four nieces, Mrs. Sallie Ruffin, Mrs. Thelma Allen, Mrs. Ross Gagby and Mrs. Annie Dolly. The interment was made in Woodland Cemetery.

W. I. Johnson Sons had charge of the funeral arrangements.

Pioneer Pressman Buried In Norfolk

Hezekiah Anderson Dies at Age 89

Hezekiah Anderson, one of Norfolk's oldest citizens, died last Friday after several months illness. Mr. Anderson was 89 years old and he held the distinction of being the pressman who put out the first edition of the old Norfolk Public Ledger in 1876.

For years he worked as a pressman and saw many changes in journalism take place. In the early years when he worked with the Public Ledger all type was set by hand and he turned the presses with a hand crank.

Mr. Anderson was born a "free Negro" in Providence in Norfolk County, and had lived in Norfolk practically all his life. Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at the First Baptist Church, where he was a member for 54 years. The Rev. Richard H. Bowling officiated at the services and he was assisted by the Rev. J. N. Fuller. Interment was in West Point Cemetery.

Mr. Anderson's funeral was largely attended by Norfolkians who knew and respected this pioneer Norfolk citizen. The local Odd Fellows attended the funeral went to the cemetery in cars, and performed special rites at the grave of their beloved brother.

Mr. Anderson is survived by his wife, Mrs. Cornelia Anderson; a sister, Mrs. Celesta Jackson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and a brother, Arthur Anderson of South Norfolk.

Necrology – 1938

West Indies.

Wint's Dream Of A Caribbean Tuskegee Is Postponed By Death Of Noted Solon

Sage of Inverness Pen Was Responsible for Many Social Reforms In His Native Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 21—Dunbar Theophilus Wint, known as the "sage of Inverness Pen," and who was probably better known abroad than any other Jamaican legislator, was buried here last week, a grand figure whose passing was bemoaned by the entire populace. The 59-year old author, scholar, educator, publisher, legislator and world traveler had been ill about a month.

Mr. Wint, who was responsible for many social reforms in the island during his 15 years as a member of the legislative council died in the midst of his plans for founding of a great vocational school, along the lines of Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama. During his travels in America he had visited both Tuskegee and Hampton Institute in Virginia and was very much impressed.

During his long and busy public career he represented Jamaica on many foreign commissions which took him to London and throughout the West Indies. At the time of his death he was a member of the Civil Service Commission and vice-chairman of the board of education. He is survived by his widow and several children.

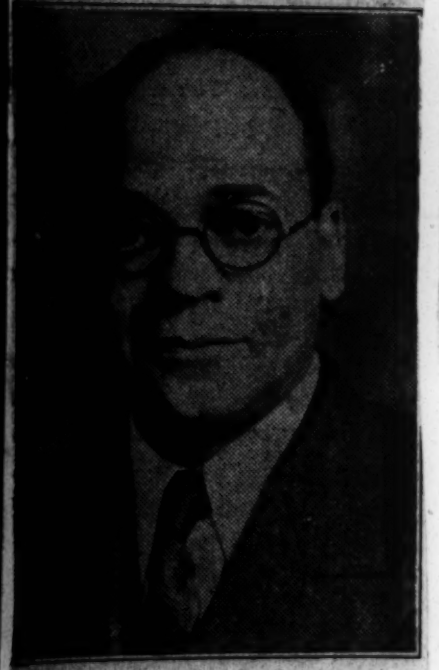
Necrology - 1938

Washington.

Last Rites For Noted Attorney To Be Held Saturday At 2 p. m.

Attorney Clarence R. Anderson, eminent citizen, passed away at ace Hospital Tuesday night, 10 . C. Funeral service will be from tterworth Mortuary Saturday a P. M. Interpreter

Mr. Anderson was born in Ta a 45 years ago, moved to Spo



CLARENCE R. ANDERSON

ane, then to Seattle, where he ttended the University of Wash- ington. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Anderson, who both passed away within the last three years. Mrs. Marcenia Ander- son, wife; Clarence R. Anderson, Jr., five years; Alice and Ernie Lewis, step-children, and Roy An- derson, brother, are left to mourn his passing. 6-3-38

Attorney Anderson was instru- mental in securing the enforcement of the Civil Rights Bill on many occasions. He was always a fight- er and held the respect of the community. Mr. Anderson was one of the outstanding leaders in the Republican party for years and when his party was in power secured many positions for mem- bers of the race. Also through pri- vate sources he placed a number of people in well paying jobs.

At the time of his death Mr. An- derson was the president of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. He was a Mason, Shriner, and an Elk. The entire city feels the loss of a valuable and progressive citizen. His shoes will be hard to fill in the community. Mr. Ander- son has been sick for over a year but would not give up, and was active at his offices until about eight weeks ago.

Seattle

Necrology - 1938

West Virginia

First Tutor of Booker T. Dies at 89 in W.Va.

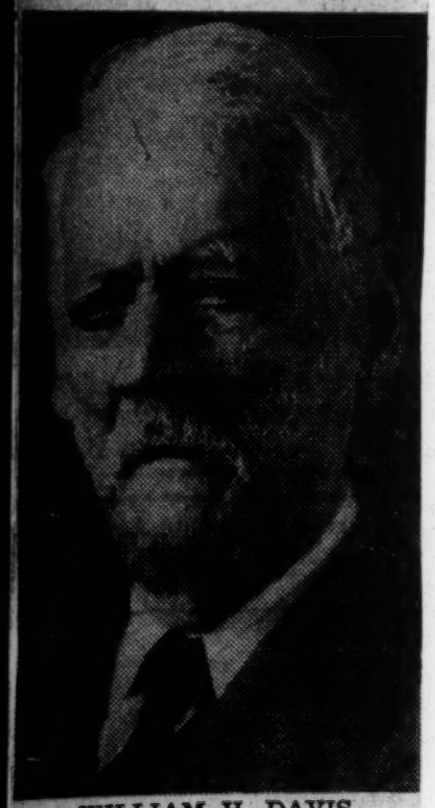
CHARLESTON, W.Va.—Final rites for William H. Davis, 89, first instructor of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, who died in his home at 500½ Court Street, where he had lived for sixty-nine years, were held on Sunday at the First Baptist Church.

Mr. Davis, a member of the Light Guard Company formed in Washington, D.C., in rear of the White House during the Civil War, served as body guard of President Lincoln. After the war, he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he worked on a steamer, plying between Gallipolis and Bridgetown, W.Va.

Later, he went to Malden, W. Va., and held school in one of the rooms of Elder Lewis Rice's home, where he taught Booker T. Washington his ABC's. In 1870, he became principal of the colored schools in Charleston and held the position for twenty-four years. He retired in 1913.

Mr. Davis was converted under Elder Rice and joined the AMEZ Church in 1866. He was received into the First Baptist Church of Charleston in 1872, and was the financial and recording secretary of the church for many years; a member of the Masons and a life member of the Business and Professional Men's Club.

A widower for thirty-seven years, Mr. Davis is survived by: four daughters, Mesdames Mamie Benon and Josephine Byrd of Detroit; Inez Greene and Fannie Woodson of Charleston; 17 grandchildren, 12 great-grandchildren, and 6 great-great-grandchildren.



WILLIAM H. DAVIS